THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FLOODS AND WHIRLWINDS.

A City of Seven Thousand Inhabitants Destroyed—Whole Streets and Blocks of Houses Swept Away—The Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Various Accounts of the Calamity.

Correspondence from the city of Mazatlan on the western coast of Mexico, dated the 5th of November, says:—The city of Alamos, situated in the southern portion of the State of Sonora, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of the two great furies, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great sea storm lasting from the 15th to the 18th ultimo. From private letters received in this city we translate the following accounts of the destruction and loss of life:—

"We have endured awful suffering. Torrents of rain for forty-eight hours inundated the city during the greater part of the 16th and 17th, followed by another torrent of forty-eight hours, so that the houses not in the immediate way of being swept off by the force of the swollen floods were crushed in by the enormous quantity and the strength of the rain falling upon them. Senor Diero Perez measured the water in a tank and found that forty inches had fallen in seventy-two hours. Alamos is no more. You may rest assured that unless some new and rich mines are discovered it will never be rebuilt. We are impoverished and ruined."

Another letter says:—"A horrible event has struck us with consternation and ruined a large proportion of the inhabitants of this city. On the 15th it commenced to rain, and after seventy-two hours, at 10 o'clock at night, the sluices and dams on the mountain broke loose, a furious wind arose, the waters came dashing like fiends from the mountain sides, and brought us face to face with the most terrible danger. This circumstance made us forget all things except that which is more precious than all things—life—and especially the lives of our little ones. Three minutes after the full tide of the flood and everything was swept away as by a tornado. We sought refuge in the mountains, from where we could hear the crashing in of our houses. Everything we had is lost. There must be considerable loss of life, but as yet I am not able to ascertain the truth."

A former resident of this city writes:—"I have never seen such rains and floods in my life as we have had here for the past three or four days, commencing on the 15th. The beautiful and rich city of Alamos is totally destroyed and can never be itself again, because it seems impossible to retrieve such misfortunes. Our house, one of the strongest in the place and out of the way of the mad flood of the creek, was made a wreck by the great force and weight of the rain falling upon the roof. The principal street exists no longer, and where stood rows of stores, private residences and offices, now looks like the bank of a river lately overflown and covered with debris. Everywhere I look destruction is spread around me. As yet I do not know the loss of life."

The fullest and probably the most reliable account is that by an American gentleman to one of his friends here. We copy from a private letter:—

"The agony that we have all gone through within the past few days is impossible to describe. Probably you will have heard ere this that the city of Alamos is in ruins; but as you may not have had all the particulars, I will give you what I know. On the 15th it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine rain and wind storm set in, lasting until the 18th. It seemed as if the very floodgates of heaven had opened, and that a second deluge was upon the world. The wind, too, roared with dreadful fury, and all the elements seemed combined for some dreadful carnage. We little thought what was in store for our beautiful city. But soon the tale was told and the destruction complete, or almost complete. The storm lasted until late on the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if no human being could live within its reach. The Alamos river was swollen to a great height, and in its wild, headlong course carried everything before it. Houses were swept away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many rotten trees. The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were uncofed and blown to shatters, tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff; and strong trees were uprooted as if they had been cornstalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only buildings saved worthy of mention are the Mint, the Church, and the old State College. These stood on high grounds, and this advantage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had three houses carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about $10,000. Mr. T. Robinson Bours, an American, doing a banking business here, had his banking house swept away. Others have suffered severely. The loss of life has been quite large. Sixty dead bodies have been picked up, some of them mangled fearfully, and could scarcely be recognized. Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I have written you these few lines hurriedly, but do not attempt to describe or explain this most extraordinary phenomenon of a seventy-two hours' whirlwind and deluge. The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of Northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. Its women were reputed to be the loveliest and most intelligent throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of as contrasted with those of other populations. There was a great deal of wealth, refinement, and luxury among the better classes. It was a sort of sanctified Jerusalem, where the proud Spanish blood and brain held ascendancy, and would not be poisoned by contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos as a city had fame before the great metropolis of New York was known. It is old among the many old towns of Mexico. Surrounding it have been some of the richest mines in the world, and from which the city had its chief support. At the time of its destruction it contained a population of about 7000 souls, though geographical dictionaries place the number at 10,000, which is at least 3000 too many. Unhappily for its people, the number is lessened through a terrible misfortune, and the 'City of Poplar Groves' has fallen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength."

CHICAGO.

One Adler Wishes a Divorce.

Chicago not only furnishes more divorce suits than any place of its age and size in the world, but the said divorce suits are among the most remarkable of their kind ever presented. One Adler, of that place, puts in a petition to be sundered from his loving wife. He charges her with improper intercourse with the majority of the business and professional men of the city, and with some men not of the city—and then specifies, with perspicacity, sundry acts of cruelty on her part towards him, as follows:—

July, 1867—While he was lying on the sofa, sick, she struck him with a piece of wood.

November 5, 1867—His wife cut his head open with a stool.

December, 1867—She locked him out of the house, and he was obliged to sleep in the woodshed.

December 25, 1867—She struck him with such force as almost to break his arm, in consequence of which he lost the use thereof for three months.

January 12, 1868—He being at the house of a neighbor, she rushed into the room and went at him with a bottle, calling him foul and scandalous names, and when he left the premises she threw a brick at him with such force as to break several of his ribs.

February, 1868—She threw his clothes and papers into a vault.

February, 1868—She so astonished him by preparing tea for him, which act being so unlike her, he refused to partake of it. Afterwards he had it analyzed, and found it contained sugar of lead, which he charges she put in the tea with intent to poison him.

We should say that in this case the court should either grant him a divorce or supply the man with a body-guard in his own house.

DELAWARE.

An Interesting Lawsuit—Reminiscences of the Old Slavery Time.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of yesterday morning says:—A case around which clusters much romantic interest has been before the court at New Castle for several days, and after lengthy arguments by counsel was given to the jury on Saturday evening. It is an action of ejectment brought by James and Martha Jane Frisbee (colored) against Western Johnson (colored). Bradford and Higgins for plaintiffs, Thomas F. Bayard for defendant.

All the principals in the case are colored people, and the verdict depends on the validity of a marriage said to have taken place forty-seven years ago. One of the witnesses had been kidnapped and sold into slavery, and the whole case shows the loose morals and irregular connections sanctioned by that institution, which then had, apparently, a perpetual foothold on this peninsula.

The allegations which the plaintiffs attempt to make good are in effect as follows:—

Severn Johnson, son of Isaac Johnson, was born at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland. In 1821 he married Hetty J. Stevens, the service being duly performed in a lawful manner by Rev. William B. Balch, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Snow Hill. One child was born of the marriage at Snow Hill, named Martha Jane Johnson, since married and now being named Martha Jane Frisbee, and she and her husband being the plaintiffs in the case. The plaintiffs further allege that soon after the birth of this child her parents removed to Baltimore, in which city Severn Johnson subsequently abandoned his wife and afterwards married Frances Holland, by whom he had several children. Subsequently, with this second family he removed to this city and took up his permanent residence here with them. He acquired here a property at the foot of Ninth street, which has since become very valuable. In 1864-5 he died, leaving his property in the possession of his children by his second wife, by one of whom, Western Johnson, the defendant in this case, it is still held. The facts sought to be proved run through a period of fifty years.

The plaintiffs offer in proof of the marriage the deposition of Parson Balch, as he is called by all the old witnesses, taken at his residence in Prince William county, Va. He states that he is 75 years old, and was pastor of the Snow Hill Presbyterian Church from 1819 to 1829; that he recollects distinctly having married Severn Johnson and Hetty J. Stevens about the year 1821. He describes the appearance of the groom and mentions an incident at the wedding.

Lavinia Johnson, about 75 or 76 years old, testified that she was the wife of Isaac Johnson, Jr., a brother of Severn's, and was at the wedding of the latter with Hetty J. Stevens. They went from her house to Parson Balch's to be married, came back and had their wedding supper there and staid all night, going to housekeeping next day. Hetty was between 14 and 15 when she was married; they had one child; in 1833 witness and her two children were kidnapped and sold into slavery near Augusta, Georgia, and left there the year of the "big cholera;" witness was married to a man named Smith while in Georgia; Hetty's child could walk when witness was kidnapped.

Henrietta Fisher lived in Snow Hill; knew Severn and Hetty as man and wife, and they staid as such all night, with their child, at her house before leaving for Baltimore.

The defense denied, first, that the alleged marriage had ever taken place; second, that if it had, Martha Jane Frisbee was not born in lawful wedlock. Mr. Bayard attempted to discredit the evidence of Rev. Mr. Balch, on the ground of extreme age and forgetfulness.

Armenia Lane lived in Baltimore when Severn Johnson lived there; knew him to be married to Frances Holland; they had four children, Florida, Reverdy, Mary Ann, and Western; knew him eight or nine years before he was married; never knew him to have any other wife; knew Mary Lane, the daughter of Hetty; she told me her mother was married to Severn Johnson; saw Martha Jane when she was married to her first husband; never saw her again until she had left her first husband and was married to the second. Question. When did you again see her? Answer. O, Lord! not till she had the third husband; she lived in Philadelphia, and lives there now. The jury was out until 12 o'clock Saturday night, and then reported themselves unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Whipping Post and Pillory.

In the New Castle (Delaware) County Court, the following persons have just been sentenced to be whipped for petty crimes:—

Robert Harris, colored, having been convicted of the larceny of a $5 greenback, the property of Margaret Luff, was sentenced to pay $10 restitution, costs, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with ten lashes, and be imprisoned six months.

Morris Hymen, a young white man, convicted of stealing a coat from Emanuel Richenberger, was sentenced to pay $10 restitution, costs, and on Saturday next, December 5, be whipped with ten lashes, and imprisoned six months.

State vs. Joseph Shirby, indicted for arson in setting fire to the office of H. M. Rile, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, to pay $1600 restitution, costs of suit, and on Saturday next, December 5, to stand in the pillory thirty minutes, to be whipped with twenty lashes, and imprisoned four years.

State vs. Joseph Shirby, indicted for the larceny of money and goods, the property of H. M. Rile, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay costs, to stand in the pillory 30 minutes, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with 10 lashes, and imprisoned one year.

State vs. Jonathan Graves, indicted for the larceny of a shot-gun, the property of Lewis Armstrong, in Christiana Hundred, plead guilty; sentenced to pay $10 restitution, costs, stand in the pillory one hour, and on Saturday next, December 5, to be whipped with twenty lashes, and imprisoned two years.

CATASTROPHE.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Bohemia—Forty Persons Killed.

A Vienna cable despatch of November 13 stated that, by a collision between two trains near Prague, in Bohemia, twenty-three persons were killed and sixty-eight injured. It will be seen by the following particulars, received by mail, that the affair was more disastrous than at first reported:—

One of the most dreadful accidents in the whole history of railway travelling occurred November 10, on the Prague and Pilsen line, between Zeirow and Horschowitz, about twenty-five miles southeast of Prague. A passenger train left Pilsen at 4 o'clock, conveying in the last carriages 235 soldiers, who were returning to their homes on leave of absence. At about 6 o'clock the train was brought to a standstill by the immense accumulation of snow, which in the last few days has fallen in considerable quantities in various parts of South Germany. The conductor and brakesman must have known that a goods train was behind them, but, wonderful to say, they actually allowed those poor fellows to sit quietly in their carriages for half an hour, awaiting the coming death, without telling them to alight. The driver of the goods train had put on all his steam to overcome the resistance of the snow, which had probably been in some measure diminished by the passenger train before it. Either he did not see the danger signals, or saw them too late, for he paid no attention to them, but rushed into the doomed train at full speed. All the carriages in the rear of the passenger train were completely smashed at once, and formed a gigantic barricade some forty or fifty feet in height. The number of soldiers who were either killed on the spot or died of their injuries shortly afterwards exceeds forty; a similar number have been severely and about thirty slightly injured. The mass of broken carriages was so great that it could not be entirely cleared, nor could all the bodies be recovered till the following day.

A very unfortunate circumstance connected with this accident gives it some slight resemblance to that of Abergele, beyond that of the great loss of life. In one of the carriages there was a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid. The vessels containing it were shattered to pieces by the shock, and the acid, running out in all directions, while it increased the tortures of the wounded, probably gave them a speedy release from their sufferings. Another very dreadful railway accident happened to a goods train on the same day at Geislingen, about ten miles north of Ulm. Several lives were lost, and a great number of carriages were destroyed.

TRAGEDY.

A Colored Citizen Killed in Tennessee—His Family Driven to the Woods.

The Memphis *Post* of the 28th ult. publishes the following:—

Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., is becoming notorious for the many horrible deeds of murder and outrages committed upon loyal men and negroes. Hardly a day or night passes but we hear of some bloody deed having been committed by the Ku-Klux. Monday night, the 23d inst., a party of these chivalrous bastards of a sickly Democracy surrounded the house of an old negro by the name of Aleck Fauner, residing about two miles from Marion. They called him out, and as he stepped to the door they shot him, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. When shot, he fled to the woods mid a shower of bullets, which they fired at him as he ran. They then drove his family into the woods and plundered his house, taking everything that was of value to them, and destroying the balance.

It appears to be the object of this Klan to rob as well as murder, as they have in every case robbed their victims of whatever they possessed that was of the least value to them. This man would probably have recovered if he had had proper medical treatment; but this he could not procure, as the Doctor residing at Marion, and who is dependent to a considerable extent on the patronage of the colored people, refused to give him the assistance that might have saved his life. This is but the execution of their threats made previous to the election, that they would kill every man that voted for Grant. The question asked by every loyal citizen of Crittenden county is, "Have we a State government adequate to protect its citizens from these foul outrages that are being perpetrated upon them daily?" If so, why is it that these bands of Rebels are permitted to trample in the dust and defy all laws, both human and divine, and yet go unpunished? And they ask how much longer is this state of things to continue? The loyal citizens of that county have suffered insult heaped upon injury, without retaliation even in a single case, trusting that they would be protected in due time; but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The Delaware County (N.Y.) Wife Murder.

Further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Elisha E. Fero, of West Davenport, have been received. It was first reported that the murder was committed by a burglar who had entered Mr. Fero's dwelling to commit robbery; but subsequent developments led to the arrest and committal of Mr. Fero. It is said that the landlord of the hotel at West Davenport visited Fero's house at about 11 o'clock on Monday night, and that when he called both Fero and his wife were up. It is added that the family residing in the house adjoining Fero's were aroused by groans and moaning, and the exclamations:—"Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! don't kill me;" that they made a slight search, and again retired to rest; that soon afterwards they were alarmed by the discharge of a pistol, and an outcry from Mr. Fero. Hastening out they met him, and he said that a burglar had made an attempt to rob him, but had escaped. They then entered Fero's house and found Mrs. Fero shot through the head. A post mortem examination developed, in addition to the pistol wound, three severe fractures of the skull, measuring eleven, seven, and three inches. The physicians gave the opinion that the fractures were made previous to her being shot. There were marks of a man's hand on the face of the victim. The ball that was found in Mrs. Fero's head was found to fit the barrel of the pistol found on Fero. Numerous other facts and circumstances seemed to point to Mr. Fero as the murderer, and the verdict of the jury was that the woman "came to her death at the hands of her husband." Thereupon the Coroner committed him to the jail at Delhi.

"ERIE."

The Reported Flight of the Directors—Detectives Outwitted—The Indignant Fisk Comes Out With a Card.

The New York *Herald* of this morning publishes the following:—

The office of the Erie Railway Company, in West street, was closed yesterday to all who were not either in the ring themselves or in the confidence of the leaders in the inner circle of sharpers. The outer door answered to a gentle pressure of the shoulder, but inside that an iron gate confronted the visitor, and an impertinent boy, who seemed to have been an apt pupil of his mysterious instructor, grinned from between the bars, and appeared to enjoy the novelty of his situation in a high degree. Any leading questions asked were met by anything but a polite refusal; and five or six fellows, who strutted inside like bears similarly caged, stared impudently, and gave short, offensive answers to all inquiries whenever the boy already mentioned failed to inspire sufficient disgust. Each and every one of these fellows appeared so nervously anxious to prevent the entrance of any one whose face they could not recognize that it was evident that dread of a thrashing for their uncalled-for impertinence haunted them as much as the orders of the officials. The treasurer of the office was sent for by a gentleman who called in the morning, but although he quickly appeared at the iron door, he would not wait a moment to answer a question, but disappeared with as much speed as if he had seen a spook. Under these circumstances it was impossible to obtain any information of the movements inside, or to learn the whereabouts of the principals in the Erie game of bluff.

Business in the transfer office, which has been removed from Pine street to Broadway, went on as usual yesterday. The polite clerk who attends to the transfer of stock did not know anything of the Erie war, and appeared to appreciate to the utmost the value of the maxim that "Where ignorance is bliss, tis folly to be wise."

A Card from James Fisk, Jr.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec 1.—To the editor of the *Herald*:—Returning home from a journey undertaken in relation to the affairs of the rolling mill of the Erie Railway Company, I am astonished, on taking up your paper this morning, to find that I am charged with having secretly carried off $8,000,000 of the Company's money. I presume it is to the vivid imagination of Mr. Kennedy, combined with the vigorous pens of the reporters of the press, that I am indebted for this enormous calumny. The facts are simply these:—I left New York for the purpose I have stated without twenty dollars in my pocket, and without a dollar's worth of securities of any name or nature except the threadbare garments which I usually take with me when travelling. Although upon an errand of mercy, I did not feel justified in encroaching upon the sacred hours of the Sabbath, especially since my counsel would not use that day to finish up my affidavits. Accordingly I made arrangements to depart as early on Monday morning as possible. Meeting a gentleman with an enormous roll of papers which I could not read and he declined to read to me, I carried them back for examination. Seeing about seventy-five other gentlemen in waiting, each appearing to have a bundle equally large, I feared that there would not be room in my car to carry all the gifts of my friends; and, like General Grant and unlike my friend Judge Davies, being indisposed to shake hands with so many, I decided to forego any public demonstration, and to take my car at a point further up the road unknown to my many kind friends in waiting. The money of the Erie Company is not and has not been under my charge, but is now in the treasury, where it ought to be and has been since the present Board of Directors were entrusted with the charge of the corporation's affairs. The rival Receivers can get at the funds just as easily now as they could before I left town. I am not so easily frightened by a lawsuit as to run away either with my own money or that of any one else. JAMES FISK, JR.

NEVADA.

The Latest Mining Excitement.

All Nevada is excited just now by the stories of the richness of the silver mines in the White Pine district, and the Nevada *Enterprise* gives the following account of those diggings:—

We have for some weeks as much as possible refrained from giving anything but a passing notice of the White Pine excitement. But it has all the time been growing and increasing in might, until at last it has gained such strength and assumed such importance that we cannot well ignore it. The smouldering volcano must soon burst, if not this winter, surely next spring. There is no getting around it, the White Pine mines are rich—wonderfully rich. All the letters received from there and all the men who come in from there tell the same story. Parties who have examined the mines say that they are doubtless the richest ever discovered in any part of the world. Mr. William Woodburn, of this city, who spent some days in the mines, says that he believes there is enough silver in the one small range of mountains in which the White Pine mines are situated to pay off the national debt, large as it is. His account of the nature of the silver deposit agrees with that of all others who have visited the mines, namely:—That it appears to be a vast stratum of limestone, as, wherever shafts have been sunk through the limestone cap, the rich ore has been found. In some places the rich ore has forced itself up to the surface through crevices, while in others the shaft must be sunk to the depth of ten to thirty feet before the ore is found. The depth of the deposit is not known, no shaft having yet cut through it. The Eberhart Company, the oldest in the district, have drifted in one direction a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, with cross-drifts sixty to seventy feet in length, and have sunk a shaft some thirty-five feet in depth, and all in a solid mass of ore, worth from $200 to—don't phoo! phoo!—$20,000 per ton! On Chloride Flat, somewhere on the same mountain, the same kind of ore has been found by every shaft that has passed through the limestone. All the miners who have "struck ile" have piled about their shafts large heaps of ore, ranging in value from $200 per ton up to the frightful figures we have ventured to mention above. We might make out a long list of the lucky ones, but as it might create an inconvenient excitement among their poor relations, we refrain. It is enough to say that men who were about our streets four months since without a cent are now worth so much silver that neither they nor any of their friends can calculate its value—because, you see, they don't know the length, breadth, nor thickness of their pile. All from this vicinity say that White Pine is the poor man's paradise. Mr. Woodburn is of the opinion that there will be in the mines by the 1st of next April a population of 20,000 persons. All the stories of the severity of the winters there do not prevent people from running thither; they are going every day. No one now asks, "Are you going to White Pine?" The question is "When do you go?" As an offset to all the above it is but fair for us to add that there are many persons who believe the mines are too good to last, and who believe that the ore deposit is of no great thickness.

ROBERT FULTON.

The First Steam Vessel of War Constructed by Him.

A curious letter of Robert Fulton is printed below. It is addressed to President Madison, as will be seen. Fulton wrote:—

"ALBANY, March 23, 1814.—James Madison, Esq., President of the United States.—SIR:—Since the appropriation in favor of steam floating batteries, I have been extremely anxious to commence a work which, it executed, as I hope it will be, I am certain will produce consequences most agreeable to you and important for the nation; but I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy giving me an order to proceed, or where to find funds. Should there not be money in the treasury for this purpose, I can make the loan at New York on the guaranty of the Government, and for any interest not less than seven per cent.; if more be allowed the sum will be raised with the more ease. As every efficient operation must be agreeable to you, and time is precious, I have taken the liberty to mention these circumstances, with the best intention for the public interest, and presuming that one word from you may give vigor to the operations. Please consider this letter as private. I have been compelled to come to this city for a few days to defend my steamboat rights against the intrigues of Colonel Ogden, of New Jersey. I shall be in New York on the 1st of April. Most anxious for success in my new enterprise, I am, sir, with all respect, your most obedient,

"R. FULTON."

—Appleton's *American Cyclopœdia* says of the steamer battery of which Fulton here spoke:—"In 1814 Congress authorized the President to build a floating battery for coast defense, and Fulton was appointed the engineer. He commenced the construction of a war steamer, which was launched within four months, and was styled the 'Demologos,' though afterwards named 'Fulton the First.' This first war steamer was a heavy and unwieldy mass, which obtained a speed against the current of some two and a half miles an hour. But as the pioneer of the steam navies of the world, it was regarded as a marvel and a most formidable engine of defense. The war having terminated, she was taken to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where she was used as a receiving ship until June 4, 1829, when she was accidentally blown up."

It is interesting to contrast with the above description of the first steam floating battery (the invention of which, as of the first Monitor, is our national pride) the dimensions of some of our present vessels of war. The Atlantic Works, in Boston, from whose proprietors the above copy of Fulton's letter is obtained, built the monitor Nantucket, the gunboat Casco, and the turrets of the Monadnock, Agamenticus, Shackamaxson, and Passaconaway. The weight of iron in the turrets, pilot-houses, and chimneys of the four last-mentioned monitors was four million four hundred thousand pounds. This company also supplied the steam machinery for the flagship of Admiral Farragut, the Franklin. The displacement of the Franklin is five thousand one hundred and sixty-one tons; her engines and boilers weigh five hundred tons; the diameter of cylinder is sixty-eight inches; stroke of piston, three feet six inches; cost of machinery four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The War on the Plains—Rout of the Cheyennes—Their Village Destroyed, and One Hundred and Fifty Warriors Slaughtered.

The Pennsylvania Electoral College—Execution of the Chesapeake Pirates—European Market Reports.

HARRISBURG.

Assembling of the Presidential Electors—The Informal Meeting Last Evening.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 2.—A large number of the electors arrived in the city yesterday. A majority being present, they organized at eight o'clock last evening, at the Lochiel Hotel, selecting as Chairman Mr. Marks Hoopes, of Lancaster, and Frank C. Hooten, of Chester, as Secretary. The following officers were then selected to serve in their respective positions in the College to-day:—President, Hon. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny; Clerks, George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, J. Robley Dunglison, of Harrisburg, and George F. Morgan, of Allegheny; Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel Thompson of West Chester; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Augustus Braun, of Allegheny; Doorkeepers, Isaac Hamberg and Charles Guyger, of Philadelphia; Messenger during the session of the College, Andrew Alexander, of Philadelphia. The business of the College will of course proceed smoothly, as the electors have only to record the will of the people who sent them here.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Capture of a Cheyenne Village—One Hundred and Fifty Savages Killed—The Exploits of United States Troops.

IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY, Nov. 28, via Hays City, Dec. 2.—The Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band was captured on Monday morning at daylight by the Seventh cavalry regiment, under General Custer, on the north fork of the Washita river. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed and the bodies left in our possession, and fifty-three taken prisoners. An immense amount of property was captured and destroyed, consisting of 51 lodges, nearly 1000 horses and mules, arms, ammunition, horse equipments, robes, provisions, etc. Captain Louis Hamilton was killed in the first charge. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Barnitz was seriously if not mortally wounded. Major Elliott is missing. One man of the 7th was killed and fourteen wounded. The tribe is badly crippled. The Indians, including women and boys, fought with great desperation from the cover of bushes and grass. When driven out of the village many of the wounded effected their escape.

The victory was complete, and will be a wholesome lesson to the Cheyennes. Black Kettle, the principal chief, was killed.

Defeat of the Indians and Destruction of their Villages—Custer's Casualties.

IN THE FIELD, FORK OF BEAVER AND WOLF RIVERS, I. T., Nov. 29, via FORT DODGE, Kansas, Dec. 2.—The presence of Major-General Sheridan here in the very heart of the scene of operations against the Indians resulted in that activity which is the universal characteristic of his entire military career. Scarcely twenty-four hours elapsed since his arrival than on November 23, before daylight, in the midst of a violent snow storm, General Custer, with eleven companies of the 7th United States Cavalry, left this point under orders to move against hostile savages in the direction of Wachita river and mountains, and attack them wherever found.

After a severe march of five days, General Custer struck a village of hostile Indians, consisting of forty-seven lodges of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, two lodges of Arrapahoes, and two lodges of Sioux. These were afterwards reinforced by the Kiowas, who were near by. The attack commenced on the 27th instant, and lasted until afternoon, resulting in the destruction of the entire village, and the killing of 103 warriors. The capture of supplies is immense. The casualties are Major George L. H. Elliott, Captain Louis M. Hamilton and nineteen enlisted men killed; and the wounded are Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barnitz, Captain 7th Cavalry, supposed mortally; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Custer and Second Lieutenant J. M. Marsh, slightly; and eleven enlisted men. Colonel Benton had a horse shot under him. General Custer returns here, will refit and again take the field.

Executions in Maryland in January.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Princess Anne, Maryland, states that the warrant received for the execution of William Wells, William Wilson, and George Rounds, for the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, on Chesapeake bay, March 31, fixes January 8 for the execution.

It has been erroneously reported that the execution would take place December 4.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92¾ (ex dividend); United States Five-twenties dull at 74½. Stocks quiet. Erie, 27. Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—A. M.—Cotton dull; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—P. M.—Cotton dull.

HAVRE, Dec. 2—P. M.—Cotton dull, at 135f. on the spot, and 12c. afloat.

Fire.

PALMER, Mass., Dec. 2.—H. Nelson's steam mill at this place, and a large block adjoining, was burned last evening. Loss, $40 000.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co., report by telegraph through their New York House, the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129⅛	Western Union T.	36⅛
N. Y. and E. R.	34⅝	Cleveland and Tol.	100½
Phil. and Read. R.	98¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	57¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. com.	67
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Adam Express Co	48½
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Chic and N. W. prf.	87	U. S. Express	45⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅝	Tennessee 6s	67⅞
Pit. F. W. and Chi.	109¾	Gold	135

Market steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The banks are discounting nearly all the paper offered them by commercial customers, and are making some loans to brokers on call at 6 per cent.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were steady. 105⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 110⅝ for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s; 110¼ for July, '65, 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49@49¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54@54¼, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Catawissa common at 11, no change; 45½ for was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 245. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 115 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

—The well-known and enterprising firm of Glendinning & Davis have dissolved partnership. The firm will hereafter be known as Glendinning, Davis & Co., in this city; and, like all pushing, go-ahead young men, they are desirous of having a branch in the great metropolis; they have therefore associated with them Mr. Amory, a gentleman well and favorably known in financial circles. The style of the firm in New York will be Glendinning, Davis & Amory.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$12'0 Pa 6s, 2 series	106½	100 sh Ins Co of N A	27		
$6500 City 6s, N & b.b.	100	5.0 sh St Nich Coal	1		
$8000 C & A m.6s, '89 b.o.	93¾	9 sh Reading	49⅝		
$500 Read 6s, '43-30	92	100	do	810.	49⅝
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96½	100	do	810wn.	49⅝
$8'00 do	96½	200	do	15 c.	49⅝
$2000 N P R 7s	87	100	do	830.	49⅝
10 sh Bk N A	246.245	100	do	c.	49⅝
15 sh C & Am	85.188	100	do	c.	49⅝
3 sh Penna R	54	100	do	c.	49⅝
10 do	54⅛	100	do		49¼
5 do	54⅛	100	do	810.	49⅛
100 do	54⅛	100	do	b30.	49 3-16
100 sh Cata Pf	11				

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10'00 A. M.	135¼	11'00 A. M.	135¼
10'15 "	135¼	12'15 P. M.	135
10'46 "	135¼		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@115; old 5-20s, do., 110¾@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 135¼.

—The following is a statement of the coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week ending Monday, November 30, 1868, and for the season:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St Clair	17,037	05
" Port Carbon	3,116	00
" Pottsville	1,134	17
" Schuylkill Haven	14,508	00
" Auburn	1,749	05
" Port Clinton	6,519	15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	3,290	05
Anthracite coal for week	47,355	07
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	3,147	00
Total for week paying freight	50,502	07
Coal for Company's use	1,275	06
Total all kinds for week	51,774	13
Previously this year	3,523,099	01
Total	3 574 873	14
To Nov. 30, 1867	3,446,526	06

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD is being pushed forward with most remarkable energy. Fourteen hundred and fifty miles of the railroad between Omaha and Sacramento are now in successful operation. There are only about three hundred miles yet to build, of which two hundred miles are graded and ready for the rails. First mortgage bonds of Union Pacific Railroad for sale at 102 and interest, and first mortgage bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.—The Flour Market is very quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. About 10 0 barrels were taken, including superfine at $5 50@5 75; extras at $6@6 75; 300 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $7 25@8 50; 600 barrels Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio do. do. at $9@10 75; and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 ₰ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and for this description there is a good inquiry, while inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1 90@2 10; and 800 bushels amber at $2 15. Rye has advanced. Sales of 500 bushels Western at $1 60. Corn is in small supply, and holders have again put up their views. Sales of 500 bushels prime old yellow at $1 30; and new do. at $1@1 10, according to dryness. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72c. Rye Malt is steady, with sales of 500 bushels Seitz's at $1 65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....38 | 2 P. M.....38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque J. Ellingwood, Marshall, Havre, J. E. Basley & Co.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, Millville, John Street & Co.
Schr Benj. D. Prince, Baker, Wellfleet, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. E. Woodnull, Woodhull, Bridgeport, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets—not cleared as before reported.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, from Charleston, with phosphate rock to captain.
Schr S. A. Rose, Rose, from Lynn.
Schr B. D. Prince, Baker

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The United States Abroad.

From the Boston Post.

General Grant has been advised, with all the rest of the advice he is receiving, to select the representatives of the country in Europe chiefly from the army, thereby to express and advertise the power of the Government. It is not at all strange to discover a good diplomatist under a military coat; but that is not the object avowed, so much as it is to cover the diplomatic character with the military. To follow such a rule from first choice is no particular evidence of a love for republicanism. But yet, after an experience like what ours has been for a number of years, and what it is even now, an infusion of more strength and a more decidedly national spirit into the body of our foreign representation would be heartily welcomed, though it took an almost distinct military form.

Mr. Adams distinguished himself and honored his country at St. James; but what is General Dix at St. Cloud? or Mr. Hale at Madrid? or Cassius Clay at St. Petersburg? or a Fogg and a Judd in other courts? Our Foreign Ministers are generally selected and confirmed by the Senate on the strength of the certificate of their partisan devotion. Of the names that have been most commonly mentioned thus far for missions abroad under the new administration, few or none are associated with any striking qualifications for the services implied, while all are indiscriminately urged on the ground of value to the party now dominant. The reasons are too contemptible to be compared with the gift. If the influence of our Government is to be distinctly felt abroad, we must begin by sending abler and stronger men to represent us. The United States ought to assert its own place at foreign courts as in all respects a first-class power; and to do that, it must assert itself through its best representatives. The old-time maxims of diplomacy are loosening their hold, and a modern spirit is fast governing national intercourse. It is not now the greater manipulating skill, but the better reason, that decides disputes and settles differences. A representative is therefore to be selected for his character and ability, and the weight that goes with these, more than to help adjust any small party balances.

There is a fine opening for the new President in this field. He must have the sagacity to see and the skill to improve it. At any rate, he will scarcely do worse in most respects than has been done. The Government occupies a double province, that of shaping a domestic and a foreign policy, and the two should be harmonized. If mere office-holding at home and office-holding abroad, is to be the end and aim of our politics, and the higher thought and will of the nation are to be compressed into the mean measures of their qualifications, then we shall everywhere become the sport of nations whose respect it should be ours to command. Small men debase high places by having the control of them; and if they are not really, as they are nominally, representative men, the country is the sufferer for their shortcomings. If it is not so easy all at once to reform and elevate the character of our leading holders of office at home, there is no great difficulty in putting the besom straight through the class which we send abroad. To notorious incompetency we need not add demagoguism. Ignorance need not be reinforced with effrontery. Ill manners might be kept away from large deposits of representative authority. Our men at foreign courts would none the less carry with them the dignity of the republic, if they unclothed themselves of their alternate spread-eaglism and suppleness.

Now is the time to turn a new corner, and take a fresh start in the matter of our representative character abroad. The power and dignity of the nation should be steadily upheld at every foreign court to which we accredit a public servant. It cannot be that ability and accomplishments are not to be found together, that we may avail ourselves of them in carrying on our foreign intercourse. If we are the great nation we are fond of believing and asserting, are there no great men left to bear us out in our creed? Have we fallen unfortunately upon greatness only to discover that the breed of our public men is a degeneracy? There is a general hope that the new President will so act, in answering such questions, as to develop before the world a grade of diplomatic agents that shall fitly represent the republic that so far leads the political thought of the world.

The Future of the Democratic Party.

From the N. Y. World.

A party so powerful in numbers is not seriously depressed by the result of the late election. It turns its eyes hopefully to the future and counts on a great triumph four years hence.

But to realize this expectation a great work must be done before the opening of the next Presidential campaign. Within the last four years the party has increased largely in numbers; within the next four, besides adding still further to its strength, it must accomplish certain objects which are necessary to make its success in electing a President fruitful in results. If we had elected our candidates this time, it would have been a comparatively barren victory, like the election of a Democratic Governor in this State, and for the same reason. If we had elected a Democratic Legislature as well as Governor, we could have repealed the odious liquor law, could have emancipated the city from its thraldom to Albany, have reformed the administration of the canals, repealed the unjust discriminations made by the registry law, and have corrected the gerrymandering which has made it possible for the Republicans to carry the Legislature with a Democratic majority of thirty thousand in the aggregate vote of the State. As it is, the election of Mr. Hoffman merely gives us the check on bad legislation which belongs to the veto, but leaves us powerless to repeal the scandalous and oppressive laws against which the party has so long and so vainly protested. Had we elected Mr. Seymour President, we should have been in an equally helpless position in national affairs. The Congressional districts all over the country have been gerrymandered by the Republicans, as the Assembly districts have been in this State; and with an opposition Congress, a Democratic President could have rendered no service to the country except by the exercise of his veto. All the odious laws passed by the Rump would have stood the same as they will under General Grant.

In 1872 we do not wish to elect a President and see him thwarted and impotent. We must gain the control of Congress, or our victory will bring no solid advantages. But Congress is so constituted that its political complexion cannot be suddenly changed, the long terms of the Senators being the chief obstacle. This is the reason why a great work lies before the Democratic party previous to the opening of the next Presidential campaign. We have got to recover the control of the State Legislatures, by whom the Senators are elected, and by whom the States will be redistricted for the choice of Congressmen after the census of 1870. The Democratic party cannot afford to rest on its oars for a single day. If we are to reap in harvest we must plough in seed-time. Four years hence, and even two years hence, it will be too late to revolutionize both branches of Congress for the beginning of a new Presidential term.

Such being the task, how shall we set about it? For the present, little can be done except by the Democratic press. A great deal depends upon the forecast and discretion of our Democratic editors. There are two systems on which party journals may be conducted—that of making converts from the opposition and that of repelling them. Either may be judicious, according to circumstances. When a party is in a majority and controls all public employments, it needs no recruits from the opposition; and that system of tactics is best which will most effectually maintain discipline and prevent desertions. When a party is thus strong, it can afford to be intolerant, and it matters little how rudely it may shock the prejudices of opponents, so long as it preserves the ascendancy over its adherents. But this system does not answer for a party that is in a minority. Such a party can succeed only by inducing some of those who act with the opposition to change sides. It is then indispensable to make converts, which can be done only by such appeals as you can get moderate men to listen to.

Those who believe that the Democracy has a great future will be unwilling to see any Democratic paper managed as if it were trying to appropriate the assets of a bankrupt organization. It is not always necessary to the success of a newspaper that its party should be in a majority, since the minority, in almost any locality, may furnish subscribers enough to enable a journal to live. If a paper merely aims to get these subscribers instead of to build up and extend the party, it will take no pains to make proselytes, any more than the administrator of a dead man's estate will aim to enlarge his business. It suffices for this selfish object that the party does not become extinct; it is not necessary that it should ever gain control of the Government. But they who have faith in the party, and know that it can give effect to its principles only by accessions from the other side, will regret and deprecate any management which repels and drives away those whom it is needful to win over from the opposition. The Democratic party needs more than a bare majority to regain control of the State legislatures and Congressional districts. They have been gerrymandered by the Republicans; and it is necessary to control them within the ensuing two years if we are to have a Democratic Congress at the beginning of the administration which succeeds General Grant. The most important practical problem is, how to make converts enough to accomplish this object.

The Republicans bid fair to give us an excellent lift at the ensuing session of Congress. They will probably pass a bill restricting naturalization to the Federal courts, and propose an amendment to the Constitution for transferring the regulation of the suffrage to the Federal Government. Nothing could be more opportune for the Democratic party than the presentation of so important an issue close upon the heels of the Presidential election. It will agitate the whole country; it is an issue on which there will be no shade of difference in the Democratic ranks; and, best of all, it is an issue which is certain to bring us hosts of recruits. All that portion of our naturalized citizens who have acted with the Republican party on other questions will unite with the Democracy on this, as the blow is aimed at the rights of citizens of foreign birth. A considerable part of those Republicans who, in late elections, have voted against negro suffrage in their own States will also be persuaded to act with us on this question, if we do not needlessly shock their prejudices in other respects. In a change of party relations, it is the first step that costs; and we shall be fortunate in having an issue which will enable us to detach from the Republicans, before Grant's inauguration, a large number of those who voted for him.

The Democratic press needs to be very alert in watching the movements and seizing on the mistakes of the Republican party. Hundreds of thousands of honest men voted for Grant in the late election with great reluctance and many misgivings. This class of Republicans supply a hopeful recruiting ground for the Democratic party. Congress is pretty certain to furnish a new crop of financial absurdities this winter, and if we can get one or two new issues well started for next year's elections, we shall easily make great gains, and lay the foundation for signal success in recovering the State Legislatures and electing a new Congress. There is no reason to fear that staunch Democrats, who have stood the brunt of the last eight years' fighting, will desert the party now. On that side there is no danger; so that the great business of the Democratic press, for the next two years, is to make proselytes from the opposition. If any Democrats think the party is strong enough already, the *World* does not agree with them.

The Vultures' Feast.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Forty-first Congress reassembles next Monday, and already we have ample premonitions that this, though its short session, will be a busy one. There is much work that cannot be postponed; the resumption of specie payments, for example; but there is much more that will have to be done, unless the Treasury is to be swamped and the national honor tarnished.

The Government is poor, and must for some years continue so. The abolition, last session, of three-fourths of the internal taxes has reduced the current income below the actual necessities of the Treasury. If the remaining imposts could be fully collected, we should still be solvent; but at least half the money that should be received weekly from the excise on liquors and tobacco is stolen by revenue officers, in collusion with certain manufacturers. We hope this enormous leak will be stopped soon after General Grant's inauguration as President; but nothing can be realized from this source till after this Congress shall have expired; and thus the Treasury must remain poor for a full year to come.

And yet the clever fellows who want to get rich by the aid of appropriations have no more mercy on us than if the national debt were a fiction, the greenbacks represented cash in hand instead of debt incurred, and the Treasury were bursting with superfluous gold. The Engineer Department wants ten or twelve millions for fortifications, while the Ordnance Bureau would like as much more wherewith to arm them. Rivers and harbors hold up their dish—capacious and empty as usual; and then come the overland railroads (whose name is legion), with their urgent demands that more and still more lands be conceded and bonds be issued, until prudence stands aghast and bankruptcy stares us grimly in the face.

Now we believe in the railroads, and in kindred works generally. We hold that the country is not impoverished, but is really enriched by them—that even the Treasury receives therefrom more than it pays. Take the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, and suppose that thirty millions in money and twenty millions of acres of public lands were granted to secure its completion within the next ten years, we hold that our remaining public lands would be worth far more, whether to the Government or to the settlers, than the whole would be without the road, and that the thirty millions of dollars would be paid into the Treasury because of the new settlements and extra consumption of tax-paying products which that road would insure.

Having thus admitted the whole case set up for these great and beneficent undertakings, we most earnestly protest against the extension of Government aid to them at present, simply because such munificence is not yet in order. We must vindicate the right of the nation to be credited before we lend any more credit. *One* railroad to the Pacific is so far advanced that it must be put through forthwith; all other, and all kindred enterprises, must await the resumption of specie payments and the funding of our national debt at a lower rate of interest than six per cent. When, by a faithful collection of the Federal taxes and a vigorous retrenchment of the national expenditures, we shall have reduced our finances to order, created a surplus of five to ten millions per month to be applied to the reduction of our national debt, and made the market for Federal bonds so brisk and eager that a few millions more will be caught up with avidity, then we may think of entering upon the construction, by national subsidies, of more Pacific Railroads and kindred works on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Of course, it will be urged that issuing a *few more* bonds, to help this or that laudable enterprise, will not make *much* difference; but the plea is fallacious. We cannot help one new road without helping others—probably several others; and we could not issue even *one* new batch of bonds without weakening the national credit and putting off the day of resumption. We glory in enterprise; but it must not take precedence of honesty. We shall in time have at least three separate railroads to the Pacific, with many branches; and the Government will help construct them—but not very soon. We are not able to do it at present, and may not be for some years yet.

"Mr. Jerrold," asked a needy London Bohemian of the creator of Mrs. Caudle, "have you confidence enough in me to lend me a guinea?" "Plenty of confidence, my dear fellow," responded Douglas, "but no'er a guinea." Uncle Sam is in that same predicament just now, and his legislators must realize it.

The Capitulation of Reverdy Johnson to England.

From the N. Y. Herald.

So far as at present appears, the mission of Reverdy Johnson to England has resulted in a capitulation which, we feel confident, the people of the United States can never endorse. It seems that, according to the terms to which Mr. Johnson has agreed, there is to be no expression of opinion as to the crucial question of the whole controversy—whether the British Government was right or wrong in its recognition of the claims of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power. Mr. Johnson has weakly consented to reduce all to a simple, miserable question of dollars and cents. At the same time the London journals are full of complaints from British shipowners, who profess to be utterly dissatisfied with the Alabama treaty. This, however, is but part of a bluff game, and it will not succeed in blinding the American public to its true interests in the case. England must, sooner or latter, make up its mind as to whether it was right or wrong in its recognition of the belligerent claims of the (so-called) Southern Confederacy during our late civil war. If it insist upon having been in the right it must be prepared to learn, on the very next occasion we have to teach them the lesson, that we have the right to recognize the belligerent claims of Fenian invaders, either of Canada or of Ireland, and that we are ready and not indisposed to exercise it.

The Treasury Fancies.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. McCulloch made the practice of leaving a large surplus deposited in banks at a time when he was borrowing money. We have several times referred to this unaccountable feature of his policy, and have argued that no such surplus was needed in the legitimate operations of the Treasury, and that it should be used to save interest.

The Treasury funds so deposited went into the circulation, and thus kept up the inflation of the currency at a time when contraction was the ostensible policy of the Secretary, and when their retention in the Treasury would have been so much progress on the only road to specie payment.

Besides these, there was the evil of favoritism, which is inseparable from the system of depositing the public money in banks.

We have at various times argued against carrying so large a surplus, and against this method of neutralizing the indispensable contraction, and against the whole system of depositing in banks. But all violent changes are to be avoided. In this we differ radically with Mr. McCulloch, who seems to think that these shocks bring healthy action, and that a monetary crisis is a tonic. The order which he has just issued, that all internal revenue dues shall be deposited in the Sub-Treasuries, is a most untimely and violent way of doing a thing which, if properly done, is right.

The country is in a monetary crisis, whose causes we need not more than allude to. A large decline in produce has brought heavy losses upon dealers, and has greatly checked the deliveries by the producers. Thus the new crop fails to fetch the money into the channels of trade, and this is inert. Trade debts are not being paid, and traders are straining their credit to carry along. This decline in produce has been enhanced by Mr. McCulloch's operations to depress the price of gold, under the strange delusion that this raises the public credit, while it only takes so much off the export price of produce, and thus adds to the general depression, and stimulates the export of the cheapened gold.

This unfavorable state of things was aggravated by a gigantic stock-gambling operation, which locked up some fifteen or twenty millions of money, so as to depress the price of stocks. This created a stringency which was felt in all monetary affairs and in every branch of trade. Mr. McCulloch has given out that he was resolved to relieve this stringency by reissuing the three per cent. and the forty-five millions of contracted greenbacks; but, on the contrary, he appears to have continued to augment the pressure by selling gold and locking up greenbacks. Thus, the currency balance at the New York Sub-Treasury last Saturday, Nov. 27th, was $89,956,612, being an increase in two weeks of $7,783,111.

This seems a strange way to ease the money market. And with such a currency surplus in the Treasury, of which two-thirds might be spared to buy in some of the public securities, and thus return the currency to the circulation, the resolution to reissue forty-five millions of greenbacks which had been contracted in order to approach specie payment was still stranger. And now, on top of all this, we have this order to place the current receipts for revenue in the Sub-Treasuries, which cannot but intensify the monetary pressure.

A right system can be introduced by such a disturbance as will make it oppressive and odious. All changes that will affect the volume of currency or of bank credits should be made with great caution and by a gradual process. The present is no time to spring this change upon the country, nor is this the way to do it. And unless the object be to withdraw currency from the channels of business for the sake of contracting the currency, the change from depositing the public money in banks to the holding of it in the sub-treasuries should be preceded by a reduction of the enormous surplus.

The Treasury does not need a currency surplus of even ten millions for a working balance for all its legitimate operations. Its great surplus has been carried for effects upon the money market, which have all turned out disastrous. The country has been made to pay a very large sum in interest on debt which it had the money to pay; it has had its Treasury gold sold at a sacrifice of many millions in premium, and it has been largely mulcted by the purchase and sale of its securities by the Treasury; all for illegitimate operations upon the money market and upon the values of property. The first and most imperative financial need is a restoration of the Treasury Department to its legitimate business.

Y. P. M.
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THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [18 5 wrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANAS & CO.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of their own selection.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.
11 24p]
WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13mwth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29]
In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

FURS.
FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 2tl rp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FUR GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw 3t2 31

CARPETINGS.
1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TRUSSES.
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, scils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 6wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.
WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot No. 20 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,
Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.
Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C
H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no flues or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 tf

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
HARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Photographers' Convention assembled yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Franklin Institute, Mr. Abram Bogardus, of New York, in the chair; E. S. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Messrs. D. Bendann, J. J. Snyder, E. S. Wilson, and A. Gardner were constituted a committee on permanent organization. The treasurer's report was then read and adopted. The Convention then adjourned to meet this morning, to hear the report of the committee on permanent organization.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Sixth Army Corps Legion was held last evening in the District Court room, No. 2. Colonel James W. Latta was re elected President; Captain Charles Noble, Jr., and Captain George Wood, Vice-Presidents, and Colonel Charles S. Greene and Captain D. W. C. Hanline, Secretaries. A Board of Directors was also elected.

—A meeting of the friends of Spanish evangelization was held last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Hon. Charles Gibbons presided, and addresses were made by Revs. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Willits, Rev. Dr. Ganse, and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith. It was stated that twelve churches were already organized in that country, and the Bible and religious publications in Spanish had been issued by the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union.

—A meeting of ingrain carpet-weavers was held last evening at the hall corner of Master and Front streets, in reference to the difficulties now existing in some of the carpet establishments, owing to the refusal of the employes to submit to a reduction of three cents per yard on the fabric manufactured. After some discussion, a resolution was passed directing the names of all persons found working at reduced prices to be placed on a printed black list, the same to be posted in the different shops and other conspicuous places.

—The annual meeting of the New Jersey Conference of the Congregational Churches commenced yesterday at the Central Church, Eighteenth and Green streets. Rev. R. Carter was chosen Moderator. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. Reports from the several churches of the Conference were read as follows:—Church at Washington, D. C., membership, 220; Plymouth, Philadelphia, increase; Fort Lee, increase; Lodi Meeting and Howell Church, progressing; Baltimore Church, 120 members, and good Sunday School; Franklinville, N. J., 11 members, and 50 congregation—church but one year old. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain in Congress, made an address, and the Conference adjourned.

—A preliminary meeting of property holders and residents on North Broad street, for the purpose of establishing a line of omnibuses on that thoroughfare, was held last evening at the hall No. 909 N. Broad street. An organization was perfected by selecting J. C. Moore to act as Chairman. After some discussion it was suggested that the line should be established at as early a day as possible, the termini to be the Baltimore Railroad depot and the Germantown Railroad, crossing at Broad street. A committee was then appointed to take the matter regularly in charge, and ordered to report on Tuesday evening next, until which time the meeting adjourned.

—The taking of testimony in the contested election case in the Third Congressional district was resumed yesterday by Aldermen Carpenter and Heins, Commissioners for that purpose, appointed under an act of Congress. The first witness called was Charles Monseiy, who testified to alleged irregularities in the mode of conducting the election in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward.

—A few minutes after 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the shirt manufactory and warehouse of Ludwig Siedenback & Co., No. 308 Market street, and extending partially through the first story, in which it originated, burned to the second floor where its progress was arrested. The stock on the first floor was either destroyed or much damaged, and that on the second floor suffered by water and smoke. Until it is examined carefully, the extent of the damage cannot be ascertained. There is an insurance of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars upon the stock, which will probably more than cover the loss. The building, reported to belong to the Lewis estate, is insured in the Fire Association. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as it did not break out near the stove. The occupants of No. 308, Messrs. McComas, Ulman & Co., wholesale clothiers, are sufferers by water, but to what extent is not known. They are heavily insured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Chicago had five fires last night.

—Reading is projecting free reading rooms.

—General Rawlins has returned to Washington.

—General Grant arrived in New York last evening.

—General Grant has sold his Washington residence.

—The New York city election yesterday passed off very quietly.

—Snow fell yesterday at Portland, Oswego, Buffalo, and Pittsburg.

—The New England Conference of Universalists met at Springfield last evening.

—Pedestrian Weston started on his one hundred day trip from Bangor yesterday.

—Secretary Schofield will witness the experimental firing at Fort Delaware to-morrow.

—Fort Lafayette was destroyed by fire yesterday; all but the bare walls was destroyed.

—The Nineveh tunnel, on the Albany and Binghamton Railroad, has been completed.

—The National Convention of Cattle Commissioners assembled at Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

—The Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania meet in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg to-day.

—It is expected that the public debt statement for November will show an increase of $10,000,000.

—Chief Justice Chase delivered an important decision on the Confiscation act of July 7, 1862.

—The Presidential Electors of Ohio met at Columbus yesterday; they will cast their votes to-day.

—The trial of Samuel W. Andrews for the murder of C. W. Holmes commenced at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday.

—One Jesse Thompson has been arrested at Vicksburg on the charge of being the murderer of General Hindman.

—According to the decision of the Supreme Court of California, the full electoral vote of that State is for Grant and Colfax.

—The Mayor and City Council of Atlanta have postponed the municipal election until the assembling of the Legislature in January.

—The storage warehouse of J. M. Bloomfield & Co., at St. Louis, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $150,000.

—A Boston clerk was yesterday robbed of $1400 while going down the steps of a bank. The robber threw black pepper in the clerk's eyes.

—At Carlinsville, Ill., on Friday last, a man named Englemau murdered his divorced wife by cutting her throat. The murderer has been arrested.

—One Henry Wonderly has instituted libel suits against the Chicago *Tribune* and *Republican*. He lays his damages at $10,000 against each journal.

—The merchants of St. Louis have adopted resolutions approving the bill for uniting the telegraph lines of the country with the national Postal Department.

—Richard H. Dana, of Boston, will represent the Government in Robert Ould's motion to quash the indictment against Jeff. Davis. The argument on the merits of the motion will be made before Chief Justice Chase, at Richmond, to-morrow.

—A meeting was held at Cooper Institute, in New York city, last night, in behalf of Hester Vaughan, now under sentence of death in this city for infanticide. Horace Greeley presided, and a collection was made, amounting to $500, to be used for her benefit.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The second great scull race on the Thames took place yesterday, between Joseph Sadler and Henry Kelley, of Putney. The latter has held the championship of the Thames for nearly six years, but was defeated last month by James Renforth, of Gateshead, in a race of nearly five miles, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200 a side. The race to-day was over the same course, and for the same amount, and was won by Kelley, who beat Sadler four lengths in 23¾ minutes. The attendence of spectators was immense.

The Queen has recovered from her slight indisposition, and will leave for Osborne soon after the meeting of Parliament.

Disraeli will not propose any more names for peerages during the remainder of his administration.

A grand testimonial banquet is proposed in Liverpool in honor of the members of the expiring Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone's chapter of autobiographies is generally thought to be a needless and injudicious publication, and it is believed to have alienated many of his friends.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Queen Victoria, in an autograph letter, compliments Lord Monck in connection with his administration as Governor of Canada.

Elections were held yesterday in Mid Somerset and Sligo, Ireland. In the former, Messrs. Neville Grenville and R. F. Paget, both conservatives, were returned, and in the latter Mr. O'Connor, liberal, and Sir R. G. Booth, conservative, are elected. The table of the result is given by the *Times* to-day:—Liberals, 384; conservatives, 272. Liberal majority, 112.

The crew of the Fleetwing, of Quebec, abandoned at sea, have arrived safely at Falmouth.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A despatch from Constantinople says it is believed there that the Sublime Porte will recall its Ambassador from Athens, unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—In the House of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Count Lippe, made a speech urging legislation for making the legal system of the Prussian kingdom uniform with the systems of the Northern States.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—It is rumored here that the Government of the United States has recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents. Admiral Mendez Nunez has arrived in this city. The Republicans have attacked and dispersed a meeting of Monarchists in the town of Orenze.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Yesterday a political meeting of Monarchists in Valladolid was broken up by the Republicans.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—General Prim, in a letter to the *Gaulois*, declares that the present Spanish Government will have no dealings with the Bourbons, and denies indignantly the truth of the report that he purposes a *coup d'etat*.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The printers of this city are on a strike, and business in that line is therefore checked.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 06 | MOON RISES.....7 32
SUN SETS.....4 33 | HIGH WATER.....3 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 19
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov. 21
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 3
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
N. American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 5
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 23
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Ellen Hoigate, Golding, Pantego, Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Portland, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr William, Hodgdon, Conassett, do.
Schr John Cadwallader, Steelman, Norwich, do.
Schr R. Souder Crosby, Portland, do.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Palmetto, Clift, Brighton, do.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, Hingham, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Candiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, from Salem, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, from New Haven, with stone to captain.
Schr Potts, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Nile, Collins, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, from Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult., has on board 1963 bbls. rosin, 129 do. spirits, 74 do. tar, 50 do. pitch, 34 do. crude turpentine, 72 bales cotton, 6 do. rags, 105 do. feet lumber, 28,300 shingles, 67 empty pkgs., 150 buds. pea nuts, 33 pkgs. mdse.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, from Cardiff for New York, sailed from Penarth 11th ult., having repaired.

Barque Evening Star, Sorensen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gargenti 7th ult.

Barque Woodside, Edmonds, hence, was below New Orleans 26th ult.

Barque Village Belle, Little, hence, at Liverpool 27th ult.

Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, sailed from Teneriffe 30th Oct., for Puerto Ventura.

Brig Eliza McNell, Small, remained at Messina 7th ultimo.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from Oporto for London put into Plymouth 16th ult.

Brig Laura Johnson, hence, at Texel 16th ult.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence, in the Texel 13th ultimo.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence, at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

Schr E. V. Hopkins Low, hence for New Haven, at New York 30th ult.

Schr Wm. Capes, Ryan, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, hence, at Providence 28th ult.

Schrs D. S. Sinser, Huntley, and Anna E. Safford, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th ultimo.

Schrs Benj Strong, Brown, and Ocean Wave Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th ult.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, hence, at Beverly 26th ult.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Berkley, hence, at Danvers 27th ult.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 28th ultimo.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from Mattapoisett for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 28th ult.

Schr John Crockford, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 27th ult.

Schrs Decatur Oakes Berg, and S. L. Burrill, Smith, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.

Schr E. C. Conklin, Daniels, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 26th ult.

Schr J. J. Little, Little, hence, at Pawtucket 28th ultimo.

Schr Laura A. Webb, Webb, from Bangor for Camden N. J., sailed from Newport 27th ult.

Schrs Surprise, Beers, and Louie F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th ult.

Schrs J. W. Hall, Howe; L. A. Bayles, Bayles; W. V. Cook Falkenberg; H. H. Walowright, Brower; M. E. Graham, Fountain; John Nye, Wiley; H. B. McCauley, Cain; J. M. Broomall, Douglass; B. F. Lowell Leavitt; and Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Schr Venilia Eaton, from Bangor for Philadelphia, in going out of Newport harbor 27th ult., collided with schr Darius Eddy, and tore mainsail; returned to Newport for repairs. The D. E received no damage.

Schr Abbie Davis, hence, at Portsmouth 26th ult.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The "Relief" Lightvessel (No. 9) was placed on the Pollock Rip station on the 29th ult.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
12 2 1

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

CITY ITEMS.

VICTOR HUGO.—

It is confidently reported that, when Victor Hugo was asked if he could tell the origin of the Bonaparte family, he replied,

OF—CORS—I—CAN;

and so, when asked if you can tell where to purchase FINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, in the language of the illustrious Hugo you can answer, Of course I can, at CHARLES STOKES & Co's, No. 824 Chesnut street.

PREVENT OR REPENT.—When health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to *prevent* than to *repent*. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives *stamina* to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for these complaints the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial preparation is a swift and certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

WINE, HERBS, AND ROOTS.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are composed of his pure Wine, with herbs and roots, the best bitters known to the Materia Medica, and in daily use by our best physicians, A. W. & B. Bogen, M. D., of Washington City, say of his Wine:—In diseases of a prostrating character, for its qualities as a gentle stimulant and certain tonic these Bitters are every way worth the attention and test of the Medical Faculty. These Bitters and Wines are sold by Druggists.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JOSH BILLINGS says of the Alligator, that when the alligator's mouths iz wide open his head is jest about in the centre ov his body; but they hav one virtue i same very near forgetting, they make a very still noize, altho they hav more jaw than enny critter I knoed ov.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s
Fine Customer-made Clothing has the virtue of being unequalled in STYLE, in QUALITY, in CHEAPNESS.
Call and satisfy yourself at
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine eweiry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
A Splendid Assortment for
Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses,
Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices,
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
No. 1024 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS, from the Paris Exposition, of the most remarkable finish, selling at extraordinarily low prices, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GRUPP—PATTERSON.—November 29, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOHN GRUPP to Miss ANNIE PATTERSON, both of this city.

SWENEY—GILFREY.—On Tuesday morning, December 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. ISAAC W. SWENEY to Miss JENNIE, daughter of Robert Gilfrey, Esq., both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

McCOY.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HARRY McCOY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Vigilant Fire Company, No. 3; Good Will Fire Company, No. 20; and Company H, National Guards, P. V. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Eleventh and Race streets, on Friday morning, December 4, at 8½ o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On the 1st instant, Mr. CHARLES THOMPSON, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 420 Rugan street, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Our Stock is Large.
None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
Above Sixth.
11 18 mwslm

I. CUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm 112 31 PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74
On Fire Risks	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,005 77
On Fire Risks	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74
Fire Losses	73 485 87
Return Premiums	59,141 02
Reinsurances	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89
Expenses	23,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank $110,150 08	
	Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$83,693·22	$856,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE H. STUART, S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS, A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER, JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL, WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN, P. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS, HENRY E. ROOD.
NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

LOOKING GLASSES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 25 3

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruiches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25 3

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Nottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 529 N NINTH Street and No. 732 RACE Street. 7 23 4m

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No 78 BROADWAY, New York
Post Office Box, 4294. 11 13 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

AM

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

Reduction of Municipal Expenditures.

As the Democratic party claims to have elected their candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, and as the Democratic representation in the new Councils will be greatly increased, tax-payers will anxiously await the reduction in municipal expenditures which have been promised as the inevitable result of the local defeat of the Republicans. It is true that if we look to New York we find little to encourage hopes of economy in the example furnished by the favorites of the citadel of Democracy, Tammany Hall. But giving the Philadelphia Democrats credit for sincerity, we are curious to see where they will begin their work of reform. If they are really in earnest, we will throw out a few ideas which are not altogether unworthy of their consideration.

This city is now paying for police purposes about one million dollars annually. For this sum it secures the services of a body of men scarcely more numerous than a regiment of soldiers.

The cost of an infantry regiment to the United States Government (exclusive of transportation) is scarcely more than one-third of the amount paid by Philadelphia for maintaining her police force. It is not at all improbable that the police could be organized on a semi-military basis, the city furnishing rations and clothing as well as monthly pay, in such a manner as would secure the services of a sufficient number of competent men for $500,000 per annum. That sum, appropriated in the manner indicated, would certainly afford a much better compensation to the guardians of the city's peace than is awarded to an equal number of the protectors of the national safety and honor. As there are thousands of persons at all times anxious to "get on the police," we feel confident that a sufficient number of aspirants to keep the ranks full would be found, even if the pay were reduced in the manner indicated. Suitable and sufficient rooms for cooking, sleeping, and eating purposes could be supplied at comparatively little expense, and unmarried men, at least, would derive as much net revenue from this system as they obtain from their present salaries. Married men of character and special usefulness might be appointed as officers, with increased pay, and with the privilege possessed by officers of the army of commuting their rations for money. There might be some objections raised to this plan at the outset, and there may be some serious obstacles to its adoption, which could only be gradually overcome, but we are disposed to believe that after the people are earnestly impressed with a desire to lighten the heavy and growing burdens of municipal government, they will insist upon the trial of some such experiment as we have suggested. The police department now requires annual appropriations which are only less than those granted to the department of education; and to interest on city loans, and if the Democratic sages will devise a plan to reduce by one-half the expenditures of this important department, without diminishing its efficiency, they will establish a strong claim to the gratitude of tax-payers.

There are also other departments whose expenses might be materially reduced if Councilmen were resolutely determined to relieve tax-payers. Of the sum appropriated to the Highway Department for lighting the city and for cleaning the streets—amounting in the aggregate to more than a million of dollars—much might be saved if proper efforts were made to protect the municipal treasury from exorbitant charges, and from the payment of bills which should be liquidated by property-owners or corporations, whose private interests are now promoted at the public expense.

The city is spending more than half a million of dollars annually to support paupers and prisoners in idleness. No serious efforts are made to secure from them, in return, any appreciable amount of useful labor, although their ranks embrace a large proportion of able-bodied persons. Few other communities would tolerate the continued taxation of the provident and industrious for the support of the indolent and vicious to the extent to which it has been sanctioned by the citizens of Philadelphia. Wise and effective municipal legislation, followed up by vigorous efforts to reform old abuses, would speedily have the effect of either reducing the population of the Almshouse and County Prison, or of making their able-bodied inhabitants contribute largely to the support of their incapable associates. Both these results, indeed, might be not unreasonably anticipated.

The Democratic policy of antagonism, by parliamentary tricks, to loans which are essential (as, for instance, the water loan) is disgraceful. It saves no money, but often causes increased expenditures in the end by the delay it occasions in the completion of necessary improvements. If the Democrats really wish to reduce taxation, they must devise rational measures for reducing the current expenditures, and favor rigid but not ridiculous or ruinous economy.

A Promise of Better Things.

The New York *Herald* regards the demise of Rhett's Charleston *Mercury* and Hunnicutt's Richmond *New Nation* as a promise of better things for the South, an opinion in which all candid persons must coincide. The great difference between these two agitators is very material. Rhett is a representative Southern man, while Hunnicutt is not a representative Northerner. In the high days of Rebellion the Rhetts were the ruling spirits of the States which are now undergoing the process of reconstruction. If they had been ignored by the Southern people as soon as the civil war was brought to a close, the process of reconstruction would have been greatly facilitated, and in all probability the whole Southern section of the country would now have been reposing in profound peace, and far advanced on the high road to prosperity. But the close of the war did not mark the termination of the career of the Rhetts, and all the barbarities which have disgraced the States lately in open rebellion are to be charged to their defiant attitude and the encouragement which they have received from the Northern Democracy. The election of General Grant, however, has already produced such a reaction upon the Southern mind that the most rampant of the fire-eating journals has been obliged to succumb—a circumstance which should encourage all true Southern men, of whatever race or party, to press forward the great work of reconciliation.

The final suppression of Hunnicutt is almost equally significant. This man is an extreme crazy fanatic of the Wendell Phillips school, happily as scarce in the North as in the South. A few of his class found their way South in the wake of the loyal army, and for awhile they succeeded in making some headway with the freedmen. But for months past Hunnicutt's path has been an uphill one, and more than once has he sustained a damaging fall. The fact that he has at last been obliged to suspend the publication of his paper shows that his adherents have fallen off until he stands almost if not quite alone in Virginia, as all those of his class will soon stand in every Southern State. With the Rhetts and the Hunnicutts all out of the way, one of the greatest elements of discord in the South will disappear, and the perfect peace and prosperity which the election of General Grant foreshadowed brought much nearer their final consummation.

Madame Parepa-Rosa's Vindication.

The action of the Ministerial Association of Chicago in denouncing the theatres and the theatrical profession, and calling upon the press and the legislatures to unite with the clergy in an effort to suppress them, has given rise to a wordy war, in which many harsh things have been said about actors and actresses by persons who were not the best fitted by experience and knowledge to pass judgment on their shortcomings. The many estimable ladies and gentlemen who earn their living by appearing before the public as actors and singers have naturally been stung to the quick by the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon them and their calling. But, more long-suffering, charitable, and patient than many of their calumniators would be under similar circumstances, the members of the theatrical profession are generally content to let the slanders pass by in silence, and to console themselves with the good opinion of those who are most competent to form a correct estimate of their merits. Sometimes, however, the voice of an actor or singer is heard in indignant protest against injustice from a quarter where they had at least a right to expect a large-hearted Christian charity for the frailties of human nature, and a sincere and earnest effort to find out the truth before indulgence in wholesale denunciation. Madame Parepa-Rosa has written a very feeling letter to one of the Chicago newspapers, protesting, in temperate and lady-like language, but with feminine indignation and heart-swelling, expressed by a plentiful use of italics, against the aspersions which have been cast upon the profession of which she is an ornament by some of the clergymen of Chicago. She asserts that the gifts of voice and memory, which are the actor's and singer's capital, were conferred by God alone; and with a pathetic reminder of the disabilities under which the members of her sex labor in obtaining remunerative employment, she adds: "As ladies can earn *so little* in any but a public performance, it is very hard that an honest woman should have such terms applied to her merely by being obliged, through circumstances, to turn her talents to account." Madame Rosa protests that it is not right in any *man*, and particularly in a clergyman, to condemn a class he does not know; and while asserting that women not virtuous are the exceptions and not the rule in the profession to which she belongs, she gives the names of a number of ladies, personally known to her, who are esteemed and honored, and against whom slander has never dared to utter a word. As to not being received into society, or amid the family circles of the best families in all countries, she asserts that she has been welcomed everywhere, and she believes her sister artists have had the same experience of not finding sufficient time to spare from their avocations to accept all friendly invitations received. Those who undertake wholesale denunciation of the stage and its followers, until the immoral influences of the play-house and opera-house are proved beyond the possibility of dispute, assume a grave responsibility, the full extent of which they are evidently not aware. It is scarcely to be expected that the publishers and editors of respectable journals in all civilized countries would admit in their columns day after day criticisms, often laudatory, of performances theatrical and operatic, if the theatres were the sinks of corruption that some very good people seem to imagine them to be. The editors and critics are not all vagabonds any more than the actors, and we claim that the voice of the press is entitled to as much weight in this matter as that of the pulpit, at least until the pulpit is as well informed as we are with regard to the merits and demerits of the opera, drama, and the men and women who make their living on the stage. The pulpit might do much in the way of making the stage purer and better, if its great influence was used in a right manner; but for it to accomplish anything, a different line of argument will have to be adopted in the future from that of the past.

The Sale of the Beaumont Collection.

The first sale of the Beaumont collection of pictures at Mr. Scott's Art Gallery, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, was well attended last evening, and the bidding was spirited for some of the works. The prices brought, however, were extremely low, and we believe that all the purchasers may congratulate themselves on having obtained bargains.

The following are some of the prices realized: No. 7, "A Game of Draughts, Candle-light Scene," by P. G. Hamaar, $50; No. 8, "Sunset in the Tropics," by L. Mignot, $35; "Sheep, Lamb, and Fowls," No. 11, by Eugene Verboeckhoven, $25; "Mountain Landscape," No. 19, by Count A. de Bylandt, $115; "An Interior, Preparing for School," No. 29, by F. Stroebel, $200; "Pleasant Thoughts," No. 21, by W. Amberg, $225; "Twilight in Arabia," No. 26, by Theodore Frere, $150; "The Atelier in Dishorder," No. 28, by Jernberg, $160; "May Morning," No. 29, by G. Walker, $200; "The Bottle, a Case of Difficulty," by Eastman Johnson, $225; "Market Day," No. 36, by Jan Platteel, $575; "The Expected Letter," No. 37, by G. Barrett, $170; "Evening," No. 40, by A. Schelfhout, $410; "Arabian Fruit Seller," No. 44, by L. Devedeux, $47 50; "Winter Scene," No. 52, F. Kruseman, $240; "View in the Pyranees," No. 53, by E. Fort, $210; "Shepherd and Flock, Morning," No. 54, by Laurent de Buel, $360; "Grouse Shooting," No. 66, by C. F. Deicker, $480; "Lady arranging Flowers in a Vase," No. 68, by B. De Loose, $212 50; "The Idle Cook," No 69, by A. Jernberg, $120; "Coast of Norway in Summer," No. 80, by J. R. Unterberger, $130. The fine picture of the "Market Place in Cairo," No. 51, by W. Genlz, was withdrawn, and also "A Rich Interior," No. 67, by Carl Hoff.

The sale will be continued this evening, and the pictures exhibited in the southeast gallery will be put up. There are a number of beautiful works still to be sold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

YOUNG MEN

Practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PRACTICES, FORMS, ETC. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Students received at any time.

Separate instructions. Circulars furnished on application.

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale at the College. Price, $1 50.

THE MERCHANTS' MONTHLY,

an eight-paged paper, well printed on good paper, devoted to the interests of young Business Men. It contains articles on practical business subjects, business dealings, operations, means of success, etc. Commercial Law, Political Economy, Sketches of Mercantile Life and Character, Items of Business Intelligence, etc., etc. Also Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, and a Miscellany of entertaining and instructive matter. ONLY FIFTY CENTS per year. Published by S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO., No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Office Crittenden's Commercial College. 12 1 3t4p

HERE COMES DECEMBER!

Good-bye to November;
Now cometh December,
With snow, and with ice, and with frost!
The season of blowing
And storming and snowing,
As all of us know to our cost.

This weather's expected;
And he who's protected
Against the attacks of the storm,
By suitable raiment
(For which he's made payment),
Is sure to be healthy and warm.

'Tis winter, good neighbor!
Don't foolishly labor,
And worry with clothes thin or old;
But come, bring your cash on,
And dress in the fashion,
And keep yourself out of the cold.

Fashion and health, elegance and economy, warmth and durability, beauty of fit and cheapness of price, are all combined in the splendid stock of masculine apparel for which the public are now rushing, in great throngs, at the

BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS, ETC.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Are rapidly disposing of their LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS, at the following prices:—

BLANKETS, $3 per pair.
BLANKETS, $3·50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $4 per pair.
BLANKETS, $4·50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $5 per pair.
BLANKETS, $5·50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $6 per pair.
BLANKETS, $7 per pair.
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BLANKETS, $11 per pair.
BLANKETS, $12 per pair.
BLANKETS, $13 per pair.
BLANKETS, $15 per pair.

Comfortables, Quilts, Spreads and Counterpanes, at wholesale and retail, as low or lower than can be found elsewhere. [12 2 2t

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 25 S. NINTH Street,

First door above Chesnut street. 4 9t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 fmp

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Have a full stock of BLACK GOODS.

BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK FRENCH POPLINS
BLACK SILK FACE POPLINS,
SILK EPANGLINE,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK REPS,
HEAVY BLACK CORDED POPLINS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, ETC.
BLACK CRAPE, CRAPE VEILS, ETC.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
HEAVY VELOURS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS, ETC.

For sale at the lowest prices. 11 30 mw2 4p

GOBELIN TAPESTRY

AND

MOQUET TABLE COVERS.

Just received, an invoice of these RICH GOODS, in Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, Bismarck, and Chintz Colors, from $10 up. A Real Bargain.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

11 30 mw5t rp PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,

AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE

AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

Especially Adapted to this Season,

Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values

During the Period of their Utmost Depression.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON,

No. 1001 CHESNUT Street,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.

On the previous great reduction of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST.

Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.

WARBURTON,

11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON.

STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

FOR THE LAST WEEK

WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS

AT HALF PRICE,

TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT

OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR. 11 23 tf

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

ABOVE SPRUCE.

NEW STOCK. NEW YORK PRICES.

Prices as low as they were in 1862.

Have received, direct from New York, the Cheapest Stock of Linens and House Furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the city.

250 Dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1 50 per doz; regular prices elsewhere $2.

1¼ Yards wide Heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c.

1¼ Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Bleached Damask 75c.

2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.

2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask $1

6-4 and 8-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 62½, and 75c.

Blue Damask-bordered Towels, 1¼ yards long, $6 50 per dozen.

Beautiful all Linen Hdkfs., 10, 12½, 18 20, and 25c.

BLANKETS! COVERLETS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 35 45 and 48c.

Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 30c.

Canton Flannels, in every grade, from 12½ to 60c.

All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $3.

All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4 76.

Best $5 all-wool Blankets in the city.

SHIRTS! DRAWERS! STOCKINGS!

Have received, per steamship Cuba, one case of Ladies genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c., silk emboidered.

Gents' heavy Merino Shirts, 45, 50, 62½c. to $2 50.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Ladies' extra heavy Merino Vests, $1; all sizes.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c. up.

Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1 25.

Ladies' iron frame Hose, very heavy, reduced to 45c.

Gents' English super stout ½ Hose, best imported, 37½c. 11 7 8 aw2t

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,

PARIS SILK FANS,

Imported to order expressly for our own sales.

Silk Fans, Ivory Sticks.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks.
Black Silk Fans, Carved Handles.
A large lot of Dolls and Doll Heads.
Finest French Wax Dolls, with Hair.
Speaking Dolls and Crying Dolls.
Patented Wax Doll Heads, with Hair.
A cheap lot of Boxes from auction.
Pencil Boxes, Money Boxes, and Glove Boxes.
Bronze Inkstands at less than gold cost.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Daily receiving NEW GOODS, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 3 sw

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

(Established in 1853.)

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS

OF

TOWELS,

TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,

TABLE LINENS,

NAPKINS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

FAMILY MOURNING.

FAMILY MOURNING

EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.

DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,

SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.,

At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.

MYERS' New Mourning Store,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.—

Just received, direct from Calcutta, a few real India Cashmere

SHAWLS,

imported and for sale by

J. W. GULON & SONS,

11 30 1wrp* No. 32 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY

AT

THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

Chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,

At about one-half the importation cost, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS

In large variety, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard.

DRESS SILKS AND SATINS,

RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,

From $15 to $150.

FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC.

REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND HATS.

Fine Cloaks.

A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc.

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, and other useful and ornamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which will be sold

At a Great Sacrifice from the Original Cost.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE PRUNES

FOR THE TABLE.

Just in Store, a new invoice of

FINE LARGE FRENCH PRUNES,

Imported direct from James Violett & Co., Bordeaux, In Small and Large Glass Jars, or by the Single Pound

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 7 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING'S" "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.

N. B. Persons in want of "Mountain" Buckwheat Meal should always ask for "Sterling's," which is the only genuine Mountain Buckwheat Meal, and only to be had through me.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,

11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1018 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,

11 3t2 No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent.

R. GLENDINNING, JR.
JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 S. THIRD Street.

R. GLENDINNING, JR.
JOHN H. DAVIS.
JOHN M. AMORY.

12 2 6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fidelio."

A full house last evening marked with decided approbation the performance of Beethoven's only opera, *Fidelio*, by Mr. Maretzek's German Troupe. The applause was hearty, and the artists must have retired with the conviction that their efforts were appreciated, and that the opera-goers of Philadelphia still have some admiration to bestow upon works of undisputed genius. We did see one young man, however, who slumbered during a portion of the second act, and we gave him our sincere sympathy when we marked him as one of the regular attendants on the levees of "La Belle Helene" and "La Grande Duchesse." We remembered him as one of the most vociferous applauders of that wicked ditty, "*Un mari sage*," and as imperative in his demands for a double *encore* of Tostee's kick. And we looked upon him last night as a martyr in the cause of the legitimate opera. He had heard of *Fidelio* as something a little higher than the highest, and he went to the Academy determined to sit it out like a hero, for the purpose of demonstrating to his own conscience that his taste had not been vitiated. Let us hope that his little nap during the performance did not interfere with the soundness of his slumbers when he retired to his couch, but that the strains of Beethoven and Offenbach may have mingled in delightful harmony in his dreams.

Fidelio was very well rendered last evening; the orchestration was excellent, and the German singers threw themselves heart and soul into their parts. Madame Cellini is hardly equal to the requirements of such a *rôle* as "Leonora," and her performance was somewhat lacking in spirit and expression, although in the main very satisfactory. Habelmann, as "Florestan," was fine, as he always is in this *rôle*; and Joseph Hermanns, as "Rocco," subdued the thunders of his tremendous bass until it did not overpower all the other singers and the orchestra together, and by his intelligent acting he proved himself a thorough artist. Madame Rotter as "Marcellina" and Herr Wilhelm Formes as "Pizarro" acted and sung with spirit, although the gentleman was perhaps a little too melo-dramatic in his style. The fine quartette in the first act, "Mir ist so wunderbar," was encored, and the curtain came down on the *finale* amid applause that ought to satisfy the anti-Offenbachers of the fact that the musical culture of Philadelphia is still something that we are not obliged to apologize for to the world at large.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this evening Verdi's opera of the *Sicilian Vespers* will be performed by the Italian troupe.

AT THE WALNUT MRS. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart" in Edmund Falconer's drama of that title. The comedy of *The People's Lawyer* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Provoked Husband* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus is attracting crowded houses, and the performance is so excellent of its kind that this is not to be wondered at. There is a sufficient variety in the programme to keep the interest of the audience alive, and the various acrobatic and equestrian feats are applauded with a heartiness that is unmistakable. The troupe engaged by Mr. Sinn is a strong one, and Mr. Robinson, in particular, is certainly a remarkable performer. The entertainment went off more smoothly last night than it did on Monday, and as the performers become accustomed to the house we may expect further improvements. The show is unexceptionable in every way, and a father with a family of youngsters cannot give them a greater treat than by taking them in a body to the Chesnut during the equestrian season.

AT THE AMERICAN a fine corps of talented artists appear every evening in a miscellaneous entertainment.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. Felix McDonald and his den of lions will exhibit this evening, and the baby elephant will go through a number of evolutions on the stage. The performances at this house are unusually attractive.

A GRAND ORGAN AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given on Monday evening next at the First Independent Church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets, in aid of the National Printing Association for the Blind. A number of prominent performers have volunteered, and a fine performance may be expected. The object of this concert is to raise funds to print books in raised letters for the use of the blind.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING HOUSE.—All the world now, except, perhaps, some isolated and barbarous tribes in the very interior of Africa, goes clothed. Biblical history, however, assures us that old Father Adam and old Mother Eve, prior to the sad eating of the forbidden fruit, knew not the necessity or modesty of clothes—that they wore but nature's covering—and even after the disastrous eating we know that their garments were only fig-leaf aprons. Their children—our forefathers—kept up the custom, advanced from fig-leaves to skins of beasts, and finally to woven cloth, until, in these times, we encase ourselves all over in raiment—the fairer gender even scrupulously hiding their faces under veils. The manufacture of clothing has legitimately become one of the arts; and the style of dress not only distinguishes nation from nation, but also points out the degree of civilization to which nations have respectively attained. We of the English nation, claim the highest civilization and, consequently, as we deem it, clothe ourselves in garments best adapted to the uses for which garments are intended. Since all this is so, a survey of one of the largest of our clothing establishments, as a type of all, may serve both to satisfy a laudable curiosity and to exhibit the perfection to which the art of manufacturing clothing has reached. Upon the southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, in this city—towering in massive magnificence to the height of six stories—stands the celebrated "Oak Hall" Clothing House of Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown. The building is one of grand proportions. It fronts on Market street, covering a width of over fifty feet, runs back a distance of perhaps one hundred feet with this width, and then, somewhat contracting to the width of thirty-one feet, it stretches away to Minor street, a distance of one hundred and eighty feet. When the Market street section was erected, in the year 1859, six-story buildings were curiosities in Philadelphia, and the owners of it were generally censured for what was called their "tovering" ambition. The structure was thought frail and hazardous, but really, as now remodelled and improved, it is one of uncommon strength. Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, both young men, boldly started their business in it at a gloomy time, on the 15th day of April, 186'—the day on which was made the first call for troops to suppress the rising Rebellion. Without a single exception, their friends questioned the prudence of the undertaking; but they determined to risk the consequences—and their present splendid structure and immense trade are a proud and instructive monument of what can be accomplished by judicious management, indomitable energy, and fair dealing. When they first began business in the place they occupied but three small rooms—but as, month by month and year by year, their trade continued to increase, additional accommodations had to be secured, until finally the vast building now used by them was appropriated. Of course, as they took in new premises, they had to tear down and build up, so that both the exterior and interior of the present structure present an appearance far different from what they did several years since. Numberless tons of iron, in the shape of girders, columns, trusses, brackets, etc., have been used up in its construction, as well as every appliance introduced which can add to the architectural symmetry of the interior, or in any manner contribute to its utility and convenience for business purposes. The ponderous yet beautiful iron front of this establishment is a feature which cannot escape notice.

To describe in detail all that may be learned and seen in taking a stroll through the interior of this extensive house would require more space than could well be afforded, but yet some brief outline may be given of what was exhibited to us as we went from floor to floor under the gentlemanly guidance of S. M. Barbour, Esq. the Chief Salesman.

To begin at the bottom, there is an immense basement, devoted entirely to the reception and storage of goods.

On the first floor, entering from Market street through the grand arch doorway, we find ourselves on the threshold of a fine sales-room as our metropolis affords. On our left, extending to nearly mid way, is the gentlemen's furnishing goods department—a moderate business emporium of itself. On our right, arranged in perfect order, are great piles of clothing, extending for a long distance. These, we are told, are business coats. Proceeding onward, we reach the alcove, which has been mainly appropriated for the use of the book-keepers and cashiers, and immediately adjoining this is the private office. At the rear end of this floor is the department for children's clothing, well stocked with garments for smaller children.

In this connection we must note another evidence of the great growth of the house which necessitated additional room. So great were the crowds of customers that it became inconvenient during the large throngs to do business properly, and the proprietors were compelled to lease the building adjoining on the east, and incorporate it with their own edifice. This was done by removing portions of the wall, and, on the first floor, in easy contiguity with the children's department, we are introduced to the youth's and boy's departments, a large, roomy place, light and airy, well stocked with everything needed for any sized lad, either for school, home, or dress wear. As purchases in these departments are largely made by ladies, the convenience of having them separate and on the first floor is highly desirable.

We now ascend to the second story by a massive walnut staircase, and find ourselves in a spacious salesroom, elegantly fitted up, and used solely for the Custom Department. In glancing around over the maze of fabrics and busy life which here greet us, we fancy that if two ordinary cloth stores and a dozen old-fashioned tailor shops were thrown together into one, the effect produced would be very similar.

The central and north portions of this floor present a stately gallery-like effect, from which the first floor is seen in its entire extent, and around which are arranged pants and vests in endless profusion. Every style, quality, and price of vest has its special gallery and bracket, by which even the very walls of the room are brought into requisition for storing purposes. Neat and convenient dressing rooms, with all the etceteras, are here provided for the use of customers, and every facility afforded them to be well fitted.

As the light of this house is a very striking and most valuable feature to buyers, we will notice it here. The Sixth street side of the building is alone perforated with more than one hundred windows through which the light has free ingress at all hours of the day.

The third story floor is wholly devoted to overcoats and fine dress coats. Forty-nine counters are here arranged, all loaded with garments made up in every desirable mode and style, to suit people of all sizes, ages, tastes, and persuasions.

The fourth story brings us to the wholesale and manufacturing rooms, where a large portion of the garments are cut and sent out to be made up. On this floor, also, the inspection of the work is conducted, where every garment that enters the house is subjected to the closest scrutiny.

To give an idea of the vast quantity of goods cut in these manufacturing rooms, thirty-three men are kept constantly busy in cutting the garments needed in the sales rooms of this mammoth concern.

The fifth story of the building is the cloth, cassimere, and trimming room. In this room all the piece goods are examined with the greatest care, every facility being secured in order to detect the slightest imperfections, either in the face or texture of the articles, or in their strength. After inspection, each piece of cloth goods is passed under the sponging rollers, when it is ready for the cutters. Every piece of woolen goods that enters this house is sponged before it leaves this room, and all linen fabrics are boiled, thus rendering subsequent shrinkage impossible.

This department of the house employs a special corps, whose whole time is occupied with the care of materials, a large proportion of which is specially made or imported for this firm. In busy times, the house has mills run on goods expressly for their own sales. The amount of these fabrics stored here is enormous. They are piled around like woollen mountains.

The rear portion of this floor is occupied as the trimming department, where all trimmings are received and kept under the care of a competent person.

The northern part of the floor is devoted to the piece goods in large lots, while the rear portion of the room is partitioned off and occupied by about a dozen men as a busneling room, connecting with each of the departments, and the delivery desk on the first floor, by a dumb waiter. This closes the description of the main building. The connecting property, however, all occupied by the firm, is used on the fourth floor as cutting and receiving room for the youths', boys', and children's departments, while the third story is a "packing room" for wholesale bills; but the most conspicuous use of this building is the second floor, which is known as the "black room." This is something like the "mourning department" of the dry goods houses. Every article of black wear—in coats, pants, and vests—is collected and properly arranged in this room.

The hands employed in the manufacturing department enter from the rear entrance in Minor street, and by means of a bridge constructed along the eastern outside of the building, gain access to their respective departments without going through the salesrooms.

The amount of sales during the first year was $80,000. They have steadily increased, and for this present year will be not far short of one million ($1,000,000) of dollars.

The house is provided throughout with speaking-tubes and dumb-waiters, by which means all parts are brought into direct communication with the office, without incurring labor or consuming time.

The number of people who daily visit "Oak Hall" average about five hundred, or an annual aggregate of one and a half million persons.

The number of persons to whom this establishment now gives steady employment, by actual count, is 800—men and women. Of these ten are clerks and book-keepers, forty one salesmen and assistants, thirty five cutters, and hands making up clothing make up the balance. The great majority of these persons have families which are supported from their earnings, so that it is no extravagant estimate to state that this establishment affords constant support to no less than 3000 people—enough to populate a county town.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule, which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE,

under any and all circumstances.

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices of our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is

SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,

in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have a choice and selected assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make up to order now, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready-made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will do well to attend the large and attractive sale of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday morning), December 3, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 806 Market street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets.—The regular Winter Quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 11th, 1869. Names of new pupils may now be entered. 12 2 w2t

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 2 1t*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in New England—The Electoral Vote of New York Cast for Seymour.

FROM ALBANY.

The Vote for Seymour.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Electoral College met to-day, and cast 33 votes for Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President. Messengers were appointed to take the votes to Washington, and to the Judge of the Northern District of New York.

Governor Seymour being in the city, after the college adjourned the members marched in a body, and made an informal visit to him at his rooms.

The Cole-Hiscock Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Court for the trial of Cole met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell opened for the defense, and spoke for two hours. He was followed by Mr. Sedgwick for the prosecution, who spoke for an hour. Mr. Beach is now speaking for the defense.

Affairs in Maine.

BELFAST, Dec. 2.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here last night *en route* from Bangor to St. Paul's, Minnesota, and back to New York.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 2.—The Electoral College assembled to-day, and cast seven votes for Grant and Colfax. General George L. Beal, of Conway, a member of the college, was elected messenger to bear the vote to Washington.

A Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The New England Temperance Convention met to-day. Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, was chosen President. Prior to the organization a prayer meeting was held, Henry F. Durant conducting the services. The session will continue to-day and to-morrow.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of November, 1868:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$202,998·61
Silver Deposits and Purchases	74,382·56
Total Deposits	$277,381·17

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	8,635	$172,700·00
Fine Bars	18	11,084·57
Total	8,653	$183,784·57

SILVER.

Dollars	55,700	55,700·00
Total	55,700	$575,700·00

NICKEL.

Five cent pieces	2,250,000	$112,500·00
Three cent pieces	220,000	6,600·00
Total	2,470,000	$119,100·00

BRONZE.

One cent pieces	300,000	$3,000·00
Two cent pieces	85,000	1,700·00
Total	385,000	$4,700·00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	8,653	$183,784·57
Silver coinage	55,700	55,700·00
Base coinage	2,855,000	123,800·00
Total No. pieces	2,919,353	$363,284·57

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

SOLID SILVER TEA SETS.

A LARGE VARIETY MADE TO OUR ORDER BY THE

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

GORHAM PLATE.

TEA SERVICES,
SALVERS,
URNS,
KETTLES,
TUREENS,
WINE STANDS,
SALAD CASTORS

And a Great Variety of Smaller Pieces, Suitable for

Bridal or Holiday Gifts.

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

AT THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
53 BOOKS SELLING FOR 50 CENTS.
The NEW MUSIC ALBUM only $2·50
Elegantly Illustrated Books.
BIBLES at all prices, from 40 cents to $170.
TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, and HYMN BOOKS of all denominations and in every variety of binding.
100 : 00 ALBUM CARDS at 1 cent each.
JUVENILE BOOKS for Boys and Girls in endless variety.
An immense stock of English and American TOY BOOKS
All the New Publications as soon as issued and sold at wholesale prices.
Everything in our line at a great reduction.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Store open in the evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 2 2t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

EXTRA

FINE FURNITURE.

Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

IMMEDIATE AND IMPERATIVE SALE

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS, MADE THIS DAY,

WE SHALL FINISH OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND SELL OFF,

To close affairs of old firm,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

AT

Unprecedentedly Low Prices,

So as to make a

QUICK SALE.

This is an opportunity that does not often occur, as the *whole stock will be sold.* Our immense house is loaded with GARMENTS of every description, made up in the best manner. Whilst we are not entirely through with the Stock Account, yet we are letting a great many of the Goods go now. We shall be *entirely* ready, however, and the GREAT SALE will commence

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTE.—We shall keep open till 9 o'clock every evening, so that those who cannot come through the day may have the advantage of the great sale.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

COODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Are now opening a collection of

Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,

Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention,

Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

New Designs in Gold Jewelry.

PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.

Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.

VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN

REAL BRONZE.

SPECIAL DESIGNS IN

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Best Qualities and Newest Styles in

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES

An unrivalled display of

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,

In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,

Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.

Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in

Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18 ws 12 2]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street,

12 1 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

AN ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE CONTEST OF SPEED.

TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 3 P. M.

Purse and Stakes, $100. Mile heats, 3 in 5; handicapped.

J. Lovett names g. s. Ironsides, saddle.
M. Goodin names b. m. Mary, harness.
J. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen, harness.
J. M. Hamil names s. h. Harry D., harness.

The above, as handicapped, promises to be the best contested and most interesting exhibition of the season; 2'20 time will be beaten.

Members' privilege of introduction will be suspended.

Omnibuses will leave Library street.

Admission, $1. 1t

HAVANA CIGARS. LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer, *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:

MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers,

Low prices and warranted quality.

S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st.,
11 25 wfm15tp Importers and Manufacturers.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,

GRAND OPENING.

FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES

OF

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Wares,

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds,	Viennese,	Seal Rings,
Emeralds,	Bohemian,	Seals,
Sapphires,	French,	Charms,
Rubies,	English,	Scarf Pins,
Opals,	Swiss,	Scarf Rings,
Pearls,	Russian,	Studs,
Solitaires,	American,	Sleeve Buttons,
Clusters,	Watches,	Lockets,
Italian,	Swiss,	Necklaces,
Roman,	English,	Brooches,
Byzantine,	American,	Earrings,
Venetian,	Chains,	Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses,	Party Fans,	Jewelry Cases,
Pipes,	Reticules,	Dressing Cases,
Match Boxes,	Glove Boxes,	Bonbon Boxes,
Cigar Stands,	Mouchoir Boxes,	Jardinieres,
Inkstands,	Card Stands,	Vases,
Portemonnaies,	Music Boxes,	Toilet Sets,
Cigar Cases,	Skate Bags,	French Bouquets,
Bridal Fans,		Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks,	Statuettes,	Groups, Etc.,
Vienna Clocks,	Busts,	

From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary, Parian Ware, Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes,	Cake Baskets,	Castors,
Fruit Dishes,	Flower Stands,	Butter Dishes,
Waiters,	Vegetable Dishes,	Etc. Etc.

Gorham Silver Wares. Gorham Plated Wares.

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

GUSTAVUS KRAUSE,

S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,

10 10 ewrp PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS

N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

BELOW CHESNUT,

DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES,

HAVE ON HAND

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,

Choice Quality Goshen Butter,

LEAF LARD,

IN SMALL TUBS, EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

NEW CROP DEHESA RAISINS, AND NEW FRUITS of all Descriptions,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

11 4 ws 12 1

HESTER VAUGHAN.

Her History—The Crime for which she is Condemned—The Efforts to Secure her Pardon.

The New York *World*, in its yesterday morning's issue, devoted three columns and a half to detailing the history of Hester Vaughan, and the crime for which she has been sentenced to die. The article was headed:—"A movement to rescue a girl from the gallows; a story of outrage and suffering; sisterly charity in the City of Brotherly Love; woman's neglect of prison work; 20,000 petitions for a negro murderer, and none for an innocent woman!"

We make the following extracts from the article in the *World*:—

I.

HER STORY.

She is a little English girl, rather short and stout, with light brown hair, a pretty mouth and neat teeth, a clean and bright complexion, a fine, broad forehead, and large brown eyes—a sweet, trusting face altogether, showing her to be a woman of a confiding, viny nature, who would cling to one she loved through good and evil treatment, and who would suffer and keep silence rather than let others know of her troubles. Her name is Hester Vaughn.

She has lain in Moyamensing Prison, in Philadelphia, for ten months, and for five of them has been under sentence of death for murder in the first degree.

"If there is anything in physiognomy or phrenology," said Mrs. Kirke, "I could not believe, even after first looking into her face, that she was guilty of the crime of which she is charged."

I'LL SAIL THE SEAS OVER, I'LL CROSS THE WIDE OCEAN.

This is her story:—

She landed in New York February 8, 1866, with her husband, John Harris, a native of Wales. He married her on the 3d of August, 1865, when she was twenty years old, in Gloucestershire, England, where she lived with her father. Her mother was dead. After being six months married she left her native place—a pleasant region known for its orchards and gardens and cornfields, near by where

"The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea;"

and crossed the ocean for the sake of this person, who is called John Harris. She says she thought he was an honorable man and she loved him. He was a house-carpenter, and she lived with him in this country at places where he could get work, until finally, in April, 1866, they moved to Pottsville, Pa.

A DESERTION.

Harris had left her several times for a number of days at a time without giving very satisfactory explanation of his whereabouts, and "he began to seem very strange," she says; and she now believes that he had another wife in this country. While at Pottsville he told her that he was obliged to go to Philadelphia to buy carpenters' tools, and he left her. When he had gone she found that he had stolen her marriage certificate, and taken with him everything valuable belonging to them.

She has never seen him since.

AN OUTRAGE.

She was a handy girl about the house, and understood all the mysteries of the dairy, and to earn a support she hired herself out at Pottsville as a maid. She remained there five months, and then went to Jenkintown and lived at the house of Mr. Hewetts. She subsequently left Mr. Hewetts and went to another house as dairy-maid. There she formed the acquaintance of a man whose name nothing will persuade her to disclose, who, with force, compelled her to submit to his desires, as she protests, "once, and only once." It was in the dark. She was alone, away from everybody, and she yielded to mere physical force.

All this was told to Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Dr. Lozier, in disconnected and inconsecutive conversation. She shrank a little from them at first, but when they assured her that they did not visit her from curiosity but with a desire to help her, she soon spoke with them freely, and told all her story to them in broken parts, and in answer to inquiries, while Mrs. Kirke took down the main facts in pencil. She told in her plaintive way, yet quite calmly, of leaving her father, and of her husband's desertion of her; but when she spoke of the wrong done her by the man whose name she protects she became tremulous, and finally broke down and burst into tears.

This man is the cause of her subsequent shame and misery, but with her quiet, tender, and decided refusal, and with an infinite mercy for those depending on him, she puts off all questions concerning him.

"He is married now," she says, "and she is an innocent and good woman who is his wife, and he has a child, and there has been misery enough now, without any more coming out of it."

"Did you love him?" asked Mrs. Kirke.

"No!" (quite emphatically).

"But suppose, Hester," said Mrs. Kirke, "that your life or your getting out of this place should depend on your disclosing his name?"

"Well, ladies," said she, "I don't know, but I don't think I would ever tell his name."

II.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF HER CHILD.

After three months, feeling her shame, filled with apprehension of the future, friendless and deserted, she left Jenkintown and went to Philadelphia to hide herself in the solitude of the great city. She carried a little money with her, and she hoped to save more by living frugally and working wherever she could find opportunity.

She hired a little room at No. 703 Girard avenue for $3 a month, and lived there with only a furnace which she cooked by, a table, two chairs, and a mattress for furniture, and struggled for subsistence. There were plenty of temptations, Heaven knows, when she went out into the streets, to an easier life; and in all her trouble and struggle, with the horrid fact of her actual disgrace pressing upon her day by day more heavily, with poverty and misery around her and before her, it is a wonder that she was staunch to any good teachings of her early life. But she lived on by toil and saving, and she found out how little a woman can live on, week by week, compared with the cost of the smallest trinkets and ornaments bought every afternoon in the fine stores of Philadelphia, and compared to the smallest contribution given by brilliant audiences and devout congregations for the relief of the freedmen and for the reclaiming of the heathen. By working hard through the winter at sewing and washing, she saved up and hid away thirty dollars against her confinement.

In this little room, one cold Friday, the 8th of February, her baby was born. She was alone there, lying on her mattress, with no fire in her furnace, shivering with cold and trembling with pain and terror, and gave birth to a female child.

THREE DAYS OF AGONY.

She was in labor nearly three days, taking care of herself the best way she could, her room cold and barren, in terrible agony through the daylight and through the dark night, sometimes unconscious, and only thus relieved from the suffering that no man can know or tell, from the strain and the tearing of her body, wishing that she might die and believing that death was coming. There was nobody to help her, or give her any ease, or hold her hands, or receive the terrible clutch of her fingers, or relieve the fearful tension of her muscles.

In that strain and torture she says that the baby was born, only moaned a few times and did not cry, and that she became unconscious. Afterwards the child lay dead on the floor.

While she was in pain on Thursday, she says that Mrs. Keefer came to her door and asked her if she could go to market. She replied that she was dreadfully sick and could not go; and she asked the woman if she could not come in to help her. Mrs. Keefer replied that she could come in when she returned from market, but she did not make her appearance again. Nobody was with her therefore when the child was born, though she moaned and cried, and nobody came near her till Saturday.

If any have ever committed crime because they were drunken with anguish, or frenzied with intolerable agony, or driven out of their senses with shame and terror, and if this would be considered a mitigatory circumstance to stand before a law court by the side of pleas that have been made of insanity and all sorts of manias resulting from anger or strong drink or avarice, or what not, then the Ladies' Committee think that perhaps, even if the girl had committed a crime, there would be some mitigation here.

When Hester told the story of the birth of her child to Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Dr. Lozier, she again burst into tears, but soon checked them.

THE DEAD CHILD.

On Saturday morning she lay a little easier with her child dead on the floor, and managed to crawl to the door and call for assistance. There were two German women in the house, Mrs. Swartz and Sarah Keefer, one of whom heard her and came to her room. Hester appealed for assistance, and said she would give everything she had in the world if they would do something to relieve her. She may have asked also that something might be done with the dead baby.

The woman gave her a cup of coffee, and called in the authorities.

The Coroner's physician found marks of violence on the soft part of the child's skull, which, he said, must have been made by some blunt instrument. But no blunt instrument was found in the room. It was an eight months' child, of small vitality. The doctor says the fracture might have been made by a woman's thumb, and Mrs. Dr. Lozier and Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, say that that would have been an improbable cause of the child's death, done unawares by the mother, without any purpose of murder.

PROBABILITIES OF INFANTICIDE.

It seemed to the authorities, however, very probable that this young woman had committed infanticide. They perceived that she had been lying there with an illegitimate child by her, born, as she says, and as there is nothing to disprove, of a man's crime, deserted by those who should have assisted her, cast out by society from thenceforth. It was shrewdly observed, likewise, that it was a "female child"—not a boy, who might grow up and fight his way and earn something, and the authorities thought it quite likely that in her anguish she might have seen nothing particularly lovely in a woman's struggle for life, and might have thought it better that a female child die and go to a better land, or to no land at all, than to try to grow up to be virtuous and happy in the city of Philadelphia. They saw that this very wicked thought might, from her standpoint, have seemed right.

The German woman corroborated this view of the case, saying that Hester had asked her to take the child away and keep it secret. This, of course, might be compatible with the death of the child in any other way than by murder.

Hester asseverates that she said nothing to the woman which could have given them the impression that she had committed any crime; that she only asked them to help her, and said she would give anything to procure relief. These were German women with whom she had been in the habit of going to market sometimes and it was difficult for her to talk to them or for them to understand her, and if they took any different meaning from her words, she said they must have misunderstood her.

"If I was in the presence of the Great Judge, ladies," said she, "I would say just as I am saying now. I said if they would only do something to help me I would give them all I had."

THE PRISON AND THE GALLOWS.

The authorities, perceiving a noble opportunity to vindicate the virtue of Philadelphia, held an inquest over the child and buried it, and arrested the poor girl and put her in prison. It was Saturday when she crawled to the door of her room and called for help, and it was Tuesday when they took her to a cell in Moyamensing Prison. They kept her there for five months. Then, to relieve the monotony of her life, they took her to the court-room, found her guilty of murder in the first degree, sentenced her to be hung by the neck until dead, and then put her back in prison again.

The account of her trial and the verdict in the newspapers say she "was very calm, and seemed not to appreciate her situation at all."

ALL ALONE.

For five months, from February till July, from the birth of her baby to the day of her trial, she was alone in her cell in Moyamensing Prison, *and not one woman from the city of Philadelphia visited her*. Her cell was comfortable enough for a prison cell, though almost barren of furniture, with bare floors, and only a dim light through the gratings of the window. But the horror at the mere thought of the prison and the gallows was maddening to her, and she lay or sat in her cell day and night for five months, all alone with her terror and her shame.

"I have no company," said she to Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Lozier, "but the rats and mice."

There was none

"In a whole city full"

out of the gay throng of nicely dressed ladies that went up Chesnut street every afternoon, scattering perfume where they passed, who thought for a second time of Hester Vaughan, or would have soiled their kids by touching so much as the hem of her garment. It is so easy to listen to the recital of the dreadful deeds of slave-masters, and of the cruel things done in heathen lands, and to get indignant about them, but so very disagreeable to go about in prisons.

She says the physician was very kind to her, and has no complaint to make of her treatment in prison.

CRIED DRY.

The Ladies' Committee asked her if she had not suffered much mental anguish in her cell. "Yes," she said, "the first two months I cried most all the time; I cried steady most all the time. But," she continued with a mournful despair, "I don't cry much more; I can't cry much more."

Perhaps that was why she was calm at the trial. Her eyes looked a little stony as she told this, but there were tears waiting behind them. For two months she was almost overcome with the distress of her position in a felon's cell, with thieves and murderers for neighbors, with nothing by which to amuse herself, with nobody to talk to and nothing to read. She had only to think all the time of her trouble, disgrace, and danger. Her father in England might hear of it, and she dreaded that more than anything else.

OTHER REFUGE HAVE I NONE.

No woman visited her.

After a while, however, some preacher left her a hymn book, and she said it was a great comfort to her, because she had so much time to read, and it was, and is, such a relief from the monotony and heartlessness of her surroundings to repeat over its sweet words. More than all she said to Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Lozier that she liked the hymn—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

She repeats it as a prayer, rather than as a hymn, fervently to herself when she alone—

"Hide me, oh, my Saviour, hide
Till the storm of life is past."

It seemed to her as if some of the lines were written peculiarly for her:—

"Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;
Leave, oh, leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me!"

And when the darkness gathered around her, she would repeat it all down to its closing lines:—

"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

III.

THE TRIAL.

After February, March, April, May, and June had passed, with snow and wind and showers and blossoms, she was brought to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Ludlow and Brewster, for trial.

The report is as follows in the next day's papers:—

"In the case of Hester Vaughan, charged with the murder of her infant child, the defense offered testimony as to good character, and then argued that the prisoner should not be convicted of murder in the first degree, because in the agony and pain she must have suffered, she may have been bereft of all reason, and, moreover, there was a probability that the death may have been caused by accident, for the prisoner was the only human being who saw the death, and her lips were closed by the law.

"On the other hand the District Attorney urged that every circumstance indicated the woman's reason, her failure to notify any one of the child's birth, her indisposition to show it to any one, her endeavor to have the body spirited away, and to have her crime kept secret, the sharp wounds on the little thing's skull—all proved it to have been a deliberate, premeditated murder by a mother of her first-born. He said the jury should not be moral cowards, but should support the law intended for the preservation of human life, and stamp the foul deed of this false woman with the name the law had made for it—murder in the first degree.

"Having received the charge of the court, the jury retired, and, after several hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was very calm, and seemed not to appreciate her situation at all."

She was convicted in this way on the most precarious kind of circumstantial evidence; and it was said by many that if she had had money to procure an able defense, or had even relied on a lawyer appointed by the court, she would very probably have been acquitted.

The sentence was pronounced, but no day was set, and Hester was sent back to her cell. Poor Effie Deans had her sister Jennie to intercede for her, but Hester had nobody. Yet there did finally rise one woman in Philadelphia who heard of her case, and has taken a great interest in her behalf, though she has been unable to obtain any response from the people of Philadelphia to her appeals for efforts in behalf of the girl. This is Dr. Smith, a lady physician much respected and with a very wide practice, a lady with a large heart and a strong body, who has often visited Hester and brought her reading material and other things to occupy and amuse her. Dr. Smith has also interested Governor Geary in the case of the girl, so that he will be ready to listen to any appeal in her behalf. It is through her also that the girl's case is heard of now.

But no petition has been sent to Governor Geary in her behalf.

NO DISTINCTION OF COLOR.

On the next day after Hester was convicted, in the same court and before the same judges, a colored man was convicted of stabbing a married woman with whom he cohabited, with a dirk, so that she died.

While Hester Vaughan has lain unnoticed in her cell, the names of twenty thousand respectable citizens of Philadelphia have been obtained to a petition to Governor Geary to reprieve or commute the sentence of this colored man (Alfred Alexander).

AN EXAMPLE.

The committee of ladies called on Judge Ludlow, before whom Hester was convicted. He remembered the case and believed that the girl was guilty. He thought she was otherwise a good girl; had no doubt of her excellent character; on account of pity for her he had on her trial adjourned the case another day to allow her to procure witnesses who testified to her good character; he was not afraid that the girl, if liberated, would ever commit another crime; would not be afraid to have her live in the family of his best friend.

But he said that infanticide was becoming a common crime, and that this girl ought to be made an example of.

It was this which made the blood of the Ladies' Committee boil in their veins.

"Generally," said one of them, "when a girl kills a child who is born out of wedlock, a man has had something to do with it. Would it not be well to make an example of a man sometimes?"

A CHANCE FOR MORE EXAMPLES.

Probably the committee thought more—thought that the crimes of foeticide and abortion were very prevalent, and that the germ of many a life was destroyed, not alone by poor girls, and not alone out of wedlock, but that better examples might be found perhaps among ladies who sit cosily wrapped up in elegant boudoirs, with abundant means and good husbands, and who destroyed life not through shame, or poverty, or despair, but because they did not like the trouble of fulfilling the office for which nature fitted them. Besides, infanticide is only discovered on the part of poor girls who have not the means of secrecy.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Kirke and Dr. Lozier obtained all the information they could of the girl's case, and sincerely believe her innocent. They believe so, also, from her own story. Dr. Smith, who has visited her at intervals since her trial, has no doubt of her innocence. The girl herself utterly and solemnly denies her guilt when questioned.

THE INTERVIEW.

The delegation from the Workingwomen's Association obtained a letter from the Attorney-General of the State, Mr. Brewster, the District-Attorney, and from others, and were much assisted by Mr. Samuel S. Seward, a nephew of Secretary Seward. They therefore obtained admission, although they did not call on visiting day. They found the prison very cleanly kept. It is in the charge of Mr. Chandler, who formerly represented our Government in Italy, and who goes about cheering the refined souls of the inmates by such remarks as "Well, how do you do this morning, Mary, my dear?"

The Sisters of Charity visit the prison at stated times, and do a great deal of good, and give much comfort to some of the prisoners. If any similar Protestant organization applied for permission to visit and assist the prisoners, very likely they might obtain the privilege. Hester is a Protestant, and all her trouble has made her, as one of the Ladies' Committee says, "a very devout little body."

HESTER IN HER CELL.

Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Dr. Lozier were the only women besides Mrs. Dr. Smith who had any interest in her case and visited her, and she was grateful for their kindness, especially when learning that they had come for this purpose from New York. Anna Dickinson attempted to visit her, but did not succeed. She was found very clean and tidy in her cell, dressed in the regulation checked gingham, with some nicknacks that Mrs. Smith had brought her, nicely arranged on her table; she had also contrived a neat curtain to cover up the bars of the window.

Mrs. Kirke and Mrs. Dr. Lozier were much affected at times during the interview, but they kept their emotions, as far as they could, subservient to their better judgment. Before they left, Dr. Lozier made a most tender and beautiful appeal in prayer, and the girl was asked to join in the words, "Our Father who art in heaven," etc., which she did timorously.

A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

Her father still lives in England, at her old home, and writes her loving and fatherly letters, and has never heard of her sorrows. She has corresponded with him all along, but has never told him a word of them. The Ladies' Committee saw a kind and beautiful letter from him, full of good advice to her, to continue in the ways that are ways of pleasantness and in the paths that are peace.

"Oh! ladies," she said, "I would do anything; I would be willing to suffer almost anything in the world if I could never let him know that I had been in prison."

Again, when they were leaving her she said:—

"I am very thankful for all that has been done for me in getting people to help me; but, oh! ladies, I wish my name could be kept from getting abroad, for I don't want my father to hear it. I know it would kill him if he knew it."

When they left she again thanked them for their kindness; "but," she said, "I must trust in God."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White, Dr. David Roberts, Dr. James S. Gilliams, Dr. H. Winterbottom, Dr. Louis Jack, Lr. H. F. Reinstein, Dr. Daniel Neale, Dr. Mahlon Kirke, Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins, Dr. Edw. Townsend, and many others.

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
11 9 mwf13t

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the æsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Su 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth.
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WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
11 3 30t

GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANSOM Streets. (Rev. John Chambers, Pastor), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868 in aid of the "NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND." The following artists have volunteered:—Messrs. D. D. WOOD, B. G. THUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ABT SINGING SOCIETY." Tickets, one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 925 Chesnut street; Andre, No. 1104 Chesnut street; Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Kisley's, Continental Hotel; and by H. L. Hall, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.
Concert at 8 o'clock. 11 1 5t

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS, (Subject—"OUR YOUNG MEN"), IN CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. 11 20 4t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DAZZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mw10t

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurances will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf2

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
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NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
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LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
FREE GALLERY.
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FURNITURE COVERINGS,
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FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
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WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
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NEW DESIGNS,
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Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
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To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [9 28 w
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The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
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NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
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CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; when every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 28m WM. T. HOPKINS.

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1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 18
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 18
1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 18
1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 18
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 18
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 18
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models,
Horse Equipments,
Parts of Artillery Bits,
Accoutrements,
Parts of Arms, various models,
Old Tools,
Borax
Old Rope,
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast,
Machinery,
Scraps Steel,
Old Grindstones,
Gun Stocks, various stages,
Old Vices,
Cot Window Frames,
Sash and Blinds,
1 Mowing Machine,
Horse Carts,
Tallow,
1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.
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REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Stret,
11] PHILADELPHIA

"Let us Have Peace."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

That the truth may be elicited, we would reply to your article of the 23d ult. respecting the action of the Pennsylvania Peace Society relative to the Indians.

True, we are but a branch of the Universal Peace Union, which numbers here and in Europe only some 10,000 registered names, and fear we shall remain, as you say, "insignificant in numbers" and appear "impracticable in ideas," so long as an enlightened press opposes the reform we crave, and to establish which we, in all modesty, contribute our efforts gratuitously.

The peril of our national honor and the obstacles in the way of peace demand the sacrifice of a natural aversion to public notice.

We object to General Sherman's views being taken as conclusive, because he cannot be unprejudiced or disinterested. *He argues from a military basis. It is in the line of his trade* to see a necessity for military proceedings. He is among the Indians, with an army to back him. He approaches them in military dress and armed with deadly weapons, and it is an unfair test. Still, even he admits that the Indians have sometimes good grounds for complaint, and that the whites by imprudence and wanton aggression give pretexts for hostility. And yet he recommends the removal of the Indians by force from the border, without suggesting the removal of those cruel white speculators and unjust agents and contractors.

We send our memorial to Congress, based upon facts which thoroughly corroborate our statements:—

Griffith M. Cooper, during his valuable life of ninety years, much of which was spent among the Indians, urged a similar plan to ours. William Penn tried it and succeeded.

The Cattaraugus and Alleghany settlements in Western New York are contented and prosperous; in fact, the advancement made by the Indians in agriculture, horticulture, and social and political economy is very remarkable.

From the reports of the Ohio and Baltimore Yearly Meetings of Friends we have a full explanation of the cause of the unsettlement among the Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin, tracing it to the wanton destruction by the Government troops and the forcing of the Indians upon new and distant reservations late in the season. It further states that, in seeking information at the Indian Department at Washington, it was admitted "that the cause of the present Indian difficulties west of the Mississippi originated entirely from the failure on the part of the General Government to make timely appropriations to carry out existing treaties and engagements made. The outrages we have lately heard have been committed by a comparatively small number of Indians, about two hundred Cheyennes, twenty Sioux, and four Arrapahoes."

Jonathan Dennis, Jr., of Washington, begs of Friends to confer with Congress for full and complete justice towards the Indians.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:—"Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed object of regulating affairs by force, arouses feelings of hostility and begets sentiments of resentment and war, even in the most civilized communities, and how much more intense and bitter are the feelings naturally engendered in the bosoms of the free wild savages by the presence of soldiers sent for their subjection.

"Military government is sure to entail among our tribes the destruction of a race by demoralization and disease, and it is inhuman and unchristian."

Some of the results of the fatal and ruinous system of establishing military posts in the Indian country are to be seen around Fort Laramie and at the posts along the Missouri to Fort Sumner, in New Mexico, before the Navajo exodus, and to all our military posts in that country. For seven years we fought the Indians in Florida, costing $35,000,000, and this for 1500 Seminoles. Now that we have 300,000 Indians, in an area of 200,000 square miles, who can tell the cost of extermination?

Mr. Taylor says emphatically:—"I have seen many tribes, and consulted with their chiefs and warriors, and they declare, without exception, their unwillingness to have the military among them. Indian tribes never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them first."

Our member, James M. Peebles, who has spent many months among the Indians, even going to Omaha with the Peace Commission, and declining to proceed further with them because the officers desired him to go armed, which he could not conscientiously do, and who has been lately in Colorado and other Indian countries, has held interviews with the chiefs, and, after examining the whole question, ignores those in power to cease their warlike preparations, and to let the proper persons go among the Indians, with power to act and without the military arm. He says:—"The cry of the whites on the frontier is for blood. I have begged them to withhold the murderous hand. There can be no difficulty under good management and a faithful recognition of treaties." But his appeals to Governor Crawford, General Sheridan, and others have been of no avail, and he now beseeches the East to unite in stopping the present cruel proceedings.

The good effects of treating the Indians with kindness and as human beings is fully established by some of our Iowa members. They have had frequent interviews with the Snake tribes and others when they have returned to visit the graves of their fathers. In former years they have been abused and, in turn, committed depredations; but recently, whenever they have been received with open hands and treated fairly and kindly, there has been a reciprocal feeling, and upon leaving they have united their hands, saying, "Blessings on the makers."

We have had interviews with the Ute Indians, and they confirm our position, as do Governor Hunt, of Colorado, Major D. C. Oakes, and Colonel A. G. Boone.

Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:—"I hold the Indian war is without sufficient cause, and could be easily avoided if the press would lay before the country the facts in the case."

General Buford says:—"He believed that but for General Hancock's expedition he would have secured peace with all the tribes to whom he was sent."

General Sanborn adds:— 'To secure peace it is necessary for the Government to abstain from aggressive war;" and "it is deemed unwise to carry on a war against a few Indians, who can be readily kept at peace, and from acts before us I conclude we can have all we want from the Indians without war. Therefore *retrace our wrong steps.*"

Colonel Wynkoop sustains our position as to the prevention of war; as does also H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota in the fullest manner. Mr. S. F. Tappan, of the Peace Commission, with others, have rendered special service in the development of our proposition for the settlement of the Indian difficulties. Colonel Tappan has called upon us and urged us to carry forward our plan: for it, or one similar to it, would have to be adopted before the matter could be settled justly or permanently.

John Beeson, of Oregon, after years of practical study of this question presents a similar idea; and Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, of Minnesota, Me-me-gah-bow, the learned Indian recently here with us, and very many other reliable authorities, confirm us in our position.

A. H. Jackson's researches as to the causes of Indian wars, for the past thirty years, especially convinces us that we are right.

Hence, as lovers of our country and our countrymen, which knoweth no geographical limits or genealogical distinctions, we shall send petition, and pray for such a removal of obstacles to peace and such a correction of public sentiment as will render war impossible.

A. H. L.

Philadelphia, 12th month 1, 1868.

—Vanderbilt was rather too many for the New England adventurers."

—Mrs. Hole-in-the-day does housework in Minneapolis.

Foreign Miscellany.

—The London *Times* publishes a gratifying account of the improvement of Venetia since her liberation. Her trade has increased from £6,480,000 to £9,160,000, her tonnage from 263,775 tons to 334,764, while associations are being formed to organize direct communication with foreign countries which has hitherto been mainly conducted via Trieste. A line of steamers has been opened to Alexandria, and a Technical College of Commerce is about to be opened to teach language, banking, bookkeeping, exchange, and commercial law. The work of primary education is being pressed on, 10,000 children having entered the schools in 1867, or about one in every two, and cooperative stores are springing up on every hand. These stores ought to suit the Italians everywhere, for they are born economists, do not care about time, and would at any time walk a mile to save the actual expenditure of a penny.

—The late Archbishop of Canterbury (Longley) was the fourth of the Primates of all England who had previously held the Archbishopric of York. Grindal was thence translated to the higher dignity, in 1576. Herring in 1747, Hutton in 1757, and Longley in 1862. Grindal used to send Queen Elizabeth grapes from his vineyard at Fulham (he was then Bishop of London); and his allusions to the vanity of dress, which were supposed to be levelled at the Queen, did not impede his way to the primacy. His independence, however, when there, offended the Queen, and led to Grindal's suspension. Herring was a man who, with gentleness of principles, possessed indomitable bravery. He stirred up the North against the Pretender, and appeared in arms, like fighting bishops of older times. When unobtrusive Hutton was succeeded by Thomas Seeker, the following epigram came of it:—

The bench hath oft posed us and set us a scoffin',
By signing Will London, John Sarum, John Roffin;
But the head of the Church no expounder will want,
For his grace signs his own proper name, Thomas *Cant.*

—Cornwallis, the financial writer, has bought the N. Y. *Albion* for $20,000.

—The nomination for Mayor of New York is "O. K." (Hall.)

—The *Lanterne* newspaper is looking dim. The sales are small, and so is the wit.

—A lovesick New York broker paid $200 for a bouquet for his sweetheart.

—The ladies are after the St. Louis Post Office.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 12 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
to London	105	to London	35
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$8
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 301
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ELWYN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Nov. 28, 10	A.M	Saturday, Nov. 28, 2	P.M
Monday, " 30, 12	M.	Monday, " 30, 4	P.M
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1	P.M	Tuesday, Dec. 1, 5	P.M
Wed'day, " 2, 1½	P.M	Wed'day, " 2, don't go	
Thursday " 3, 1½	P.M	Thursday, " 3, 7	A.M
Friday, " 4, 2½	P.M	Friday, " 4, 8	A.M

Fare to Trenton, 25 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus' Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND BROOKLYN.
FARE 10 CTS.

The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12*

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 8, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office in N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	12:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	2:00 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 22 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:20, 5:00, and 7:40 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs only; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 838 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:45 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 3:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 3:34, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 5:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for saturday, sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Cunningan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 8 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 6¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¼, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 4 General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wil

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

STEWART'S EXTENSION

was opened as announced. Some weeks ago I gave a description of the appearance of the new structure, and I have nothing more to add excepting that in its contents it is precisely like the old, that it was crowded yesterday from morn till night by the rich, the young, the fashionable, the brazen, the shop-lifting, and the lounging part of the community, and that eight detectives had their hands full.

The boarding has at length been removed from the Chambers street front of the

NEW COURT HOUSE.

That proportion of the *ensemble* thus exposed is architecturally perfect, or rather soon will be, when the portico's line of Corinthian columns are completed.

O'Baldwin has promised to be

A GOOD BOY,

and has therefore been discharged.

He will be chief mourner at the funeral of Larkin, his late backer.

If it were possible to induce that old police-magistrate, Death, to take bail for Larkin, I am confident O'Baldwin would offer it.

SUNDAY ON THE BOWERY

is a tearful sight to the Christian.

Within sound of the church bells that intone the story of the crucifixion, Jew peddlers display their wares along the Bowery sidewalks, and challenge you to buy tooth-picks, pencils, pens, saponaceous dentrifices, jewelry, pocket-books, suspenders, tooth-combs, patent shoe-lacers, French polish, chinaware, etc.

It is also a famed rendezvous for street fights between newsboys.

Sunday on the Bowery is one of our institutions.

The Saviour, seeing psychologically all its dirtiness, and tawdriness, and misery, in contrast with the splendor and pageantry of Fifth Avenue, would have wept over it even as He wept over Jerusalem.

The headquarters of the

BOYS IN BLUE

are at No. 167 Broadway, whence an order was yesterday issued by General Charles K. Graham, Grand Marshal, requesting all officers, soldiers, and sailors residing outside of the city of New York, and desirous of attending the inauguration of General Grant to communicate with Colonel Samuel Truesdell, Adjutant-General, who will probably furnish their expenses on.

The Boys in Blue intend largely to respond.

THE LOEW BRIDGE

I have had occasion to mention once or twice. I may have occasion to mention it once or twice more.

When the courts, the Common Council, and Street Commissioners are in a muddle about it, surely I may be excused. In fact, it is a huge architectural Frankenstein which its creators don't know what to do with.

The courts order the bridge down; the Common Council pass resolutions that the bridge shall go down; and the Street Commissioner brings matters to a dead lock by saying he has no money, and consequently can't take the bridge down.

So it remains up, and the last opinion vouchsafed about it is, that it had better remain standing until the flowers break forth again, the crickets are heard a-chirping, and the cricketers at-batting.

I might have mentioned before that on Sunday Dr. Ewer wound up what he had to say on the

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

The course of sermons has naturally attracted the most intelligent congregations to be found in this city, and the opposition of many preachers.

The most brilliant of these opposers is Dr. Northrup, who is rather thought to have shut Dr. Ewer up with the remark that, but for Protestantism Dr. Ewer would not have been allowed such freedom of utterance about Catholicism.

A meeting-place high in favor with

THE SPIRITUALISTS

is the Everett Rooms, at the junction of Thirty-fourth street with Broadway.

A Miss Nellie Brigham has lately been having a good time there.

She is an oratress, a good-looking young lady, extremely fond of speaking of the Harmony of Life.

From the beautiful generalizations I extract this one idea, namely—That harmony of life consists in the utmost development of all that is healthful and good in humanity, and the utmost repression of all that is evil.

She is a decided New Yorkism, and worth going to hear as well as see.

On Monday night the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

celebrated the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland.

The haggis and the usquebaugh produced on the occasion were none the less relished because the Society is a charitable one. If

EDWIN BOOTH

chose, he might ignore, for some little length of time, the custom of opening the box-sheet to the public, so numerous are the applications not only from friends of his in this city, but even in Philadelphia, for seats on the occasion of the first nights of opening.

Friends of Mr. Booth as far north as Boston and as far south as Baltimore are already forwarding their letters and their greenbacks.

Happy the treasurer who serves under such a manager! happy the leading lady! happy the first old man!

I spoke of the new tenor Boetti. He was not long enough with us to be loved as he deserved. Besides, he had that sweet young thing Brignoli as a rival. But a

NEW LIVE PRIMA DONNA

named Elena Lanzri has arrived, and has been taken to the bosom of Murray Hill, just as Miss Kellogg, in London, was taken to the protecting arms of Park Lane dowagers.

She will appear about the 15th of the present month at the Union League Theatre, at present usurped by Olympe Audouard.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS

appeared last night as "Rosalind," and, of all theatres in the world, at the Worrell Sisters' Theatre, which was crowded from top to bottom by all the "illigince and aristhocrasy" of New York.

Her intelligence and coquetry remind me of what Mrs. John Drew once was. I cannot understand why people wish to see her as "Beatrice." Sweet and pensive and gentle characters would sit on her best. I wait to see her as "Juliet;" I should love to see her as "Viola;" I fear to see her as "Lady Teazle;" I should smile to see her as "Lady Macbeth."

Blessed be the inventor of the epigrammatic or pointed style, saith ALI BABA.

COTTON.

The Great Interest of the South.

The Vicksburg *Times* concludes the last of a series of articles on the great cotton interest as follows:—

The *Times* has demonstrated the great and controlling value of that portion of the cotton crop of 1868 which yet remains unsold. We estimate that one-fifth of the crop this year has been sold for a sum equal to $50,000,000, and that the remaining four-fifths may be made to yield the producers the magnificent sum of $200,000,000. To insure this, we have advised, and we now repeat that advice, that planters shall sell no more than the sternest necessity and the strictest good faith require. By keeping the market bare of stock, and not forcing sales, thus depressing prices, at the suggestion and interest of the speculators, the value of our great staple may and will be kept up to the remunerative price of $100 per bale. We are glad to see that our suggestions have met with universal favor with producing classes, and those only who are compelled to sell will force the product of their labor upon the market, and thus injure themselves as well as their neighbors.

FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Interior in Ruins—The Fire Last Night—The Magazine Intact—General Excitement Among the People.

Says the New York *Tribune* of this morning:—

About 12:30 P. M. yesterday, a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Fort Lafayette, which in a short time was communicated to the quarters of the officers and soldiers, and afterwards extended to a large quantity of lathe and boards; so that, within a comparatively short space of time, all the wood-work within the fort was ablaze, and continued burning until near midnight, when everything inflammable within the walls was destroyed. The fire was caused by the carelessness of Joseph Miuew, a laborer, in building a fire to cook his dinner in a chimney-place near the soldiers' quarters, contrary to the orders of Mr. Lane, Superintendent of Engineers, who had charge of the construction of a new roof and other necessary work within the Fort. The top of the chimney was even with the roof, and being nearly choked with soot, caught fire. The roof ignited, and although the workmen who were engaged upon it did their utmost to suppress the flames, they spread with such surprising rapidity that they barely escaped by letting themselves down to the ground by means of ropes. There being no means at hand to suppress the fire, the guard, numbering some six men, the Sergeant in charge of the Fort, and the carpenters, left for the Long Island shore, leaving the structure to its fate.

A report was circulated that the magazine in the fort contained some 17½ tons of gunpowder, which it was eventually ascertained amounted to about 10 tons. This had the effect of throwing the citizens of the village of Fort Hamilton into a panic. Nearly all deserted their houses, in some instances leaving the servants in charge and in others abandoning them altogether. The cars running to the city were crowded with women and children, as it was believed that if the powder in the magazine exploded the entire village would be shattered and the inhabitants be destroyed.

The inside of the fort contained about 100,000 feet of lumber and some thousands of shingles, all seasoned and highly combustible, and which burned with great fury, presenting the appearance through the sally-port facing the shore of a huge fiery furnace.

During the progress of the fire eighteen shells exploded and flew in different directions. None reached the shore, however, and no lives were endangered thereby.

At last accounts the great body of the fire was confined to the westerly side of Staten Island. The magazine is on the side facing Long Island, and all danger was believed to have passed.

The flames from the burning fort were distinctly visible in different parts of the city, a distance of some six miles from the scene of the conflagration.

As the roof of the quarters used by both officers and soldiers within the fort had been very much damaged by artillery firing, for experimental purposes, it was recently ordered that they should be rebuilt. A few months ago orders were accordingly issued by Gen. Newton, commanding the Military Department of New York, to begin the work.

About 10 o'clock last evening, Sergeant Mackellar and other members of the Police Department were rewed to the fort in an open boat, and on landing, proceeded to the door leading to the magazine. After examining carefully the surroundings, they returned with the news that all danger from an explosion of powder was over.

Fort Lafayette was built during the year 1812 for the protection of New York harbor. It was generally, however, known as Fort Diamond, from its shape, until the arrival of General Lafayette in 1824, when its true name was resumed. It has probably more of interest attached to it than any other fort in the United States (excepting Sumter), from the fact that from the very commencement of the war it was used as a place of confinement for political prisoners. As early as the 20th of July, 1862, it received within its massive portals E. S. Ruggles of Fredericksburg, and many others of his stamp. Towards the end of the year the number of prisoners had so largely increased that the accommodations offered at the Fort were insufficient, and several were transferred to Fort Columbus. The loss on Government property will not exceed, it is believed, $100,000.

Another journal says:—

Fort Lafayette was built subsequent to the close of our war with England, for the purpose of more effectually guarding the ocean entrance to the metropolis. It stands on the Long Island side of the bay, about six miles below the city, and almost directly opposite to Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. It was built on a reef about three hundred yards from the shore, and at low tide it is surrounded by about six feet of water. The structure was quaint in appearance from the outside as well as within. The inner wall is diamond-shaped, and rises five or six feet higher than the wall surrounding it. The top surface of the inner wall slopes towards the centre, and it is upon this strong rampart that the heavy guns of the fort were mounted. For a long series of years this fort has stood like a sturdy sentinel guarding the gates to the Empire City, without once having had the satisfaction of discharging a hundred pounder across the bow of a hostile man-of-war.

HESTER VAUGHAN.

A Memorial to Governor Geary for her Pardon.

Upon the inside pages of the present issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will be found a *resume* of the Hester Vaughan case. Last evening, in New York, a meeting, at which Horace Greeley presided, was held for the purpose of memorializing our Governor to pardon the unfortunate woman. It reads as follows, and has appended resolutions passed by the meeting:—

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—The Working-women's National Association, through their committee, whose names are hereto appended, after careful investigation of the case of Hester Vaughan, now confined in a Pennsylvania prison for the alleged crime of infanticide, would respectfully represent that, as they believe, she was condemned on insufficient evidence and with inadequate defense; justice demands a stay of proceedings and a new trial, or, if that be impracticable, they most earnestly pray your Excellency to grant her an unconditional pardon.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The right of trial by a jury of one's peers is recognized by the governments of all civilized nations as the great palladium of rights, of justice, and equality to the citizen; therefore

Resolved, That this Association demand that in all civil and criminal cases woman shall be tried by a jury of her peers; shall have a voice in making the laws; in electing the judge who pronounces her sentence, and the sheriff who, in case of execution, performs for her that last dread act.

Resolved, That the existence of the death penalty, odious as it is when the man is the victim, is doubly so in a case like that of Hester Vaughan—a young, artless, and inexperienced girl—a conviction that should startle every mother into a sense of her responsibility in making and executing the laws under which her daughters are to live or perish.

Resolved, That, as capital punishment is opposed to the genius of our institutions and the civilization of the age, we demand that the gallows—that horrible relic of barbarism—be banished from this land, for human life should be held alike sacred by the individual and the State.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Increase During November.

In the N. Y. *Herald's* Washington despatches of this morning we find the following:—

The statement of the public debt for the month of November will be ready for issue, it is thought, on the 5th inst. Judging from the reports already in, the statement will show an increase in the debt to the amount of about $9 000,000. The receipts from customs in the last month were not so large as during the two preceding months, while the receipts from internal revenue show but a slight increase over the month of October. The receipts from internal revenue last month were, in round numbers, $9,600 000, and the receipts from customs and other sources will make the total receipts about $23 000,000. In the beginning of November $23,000,000 in coin was paid out as interest, and the expenses of the Government during the month were about $9,000,000, making the expenditures about $32,000,000. The coin in the Treasury at the end of the month was $70,000,000, about $53,000,000 less than the sum on hand at the end of October, and the currency in the Treasury at the close of last month was very little over $10,000,000,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught in the Act—All About a Mule—A Vagrant Thief—Escaped from the Van—Robbers Captured.

—On Friday night, the wagon of a countryman, while standing at Passyunk road and Dickerson street, was robbed of all in pennies. Last night the owner of the vehicle placed it at the same place, and then laid in wait with a policeman. They did not have to wait long before two individuals went to the wagon, and were engaged in rausacking it when they were captured. They gave the names of George and Alfred Weaver. Both were held by Alderman Bonsall to answer.

—Thomas O'Conner lives on Callowhill street above Twenty-second, and keeps mules. On Sunday morning he went into his stable and found one of his animals missing. After a hunt for two days he espied the mule in the custody of John Sullivan. Considerable dispute ensued, but the difficulty was settled by a blacksmith identifying the animal. Sullivan was then taken before Alderman Pancoast, who held him for larceny.

—John Coleman is without work and a home. The sharp winds of yesterday made John feel rather cold, and he secured an overcoat by walking into an entry at Second and Buttonwood streets. He was captured shortly after and was sent below by Alderman Toland.

—While the van, on its way to Prison, was passing Third and Buttonwood streets yesterday morning, George Williams, one of the occupants, cut his way through the top and escaped. He had been arrested for assault and battery and riotous behavior.

—At No. 198 Ninth street is the clothing establishment of George W. Farr. The second floor is occupied by a man who keeps open late at night. Last evening, the negro in attendance on the above place heard a racket down stairs, and suspecting something wrong, informed Policeman Lennox, who sprang his rattle. Several citizens responded, and on searching the place Walter James and Jeremiah Hill were caught. Lennox secured one and Alderman William McMullin the other and marched them to the Central Station. On revisiting the place, Mr. Lennox found that the thieves had gone through the entry into the yard, and then forced the lock of the back door. The prisoners will have a hearing this afternoon.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION.—The Photographic Convention reassembled this morning in the lecture-room of the Franklin Institute. Abram Bogardus, Esq., of New York, occupied the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:—

Whereas, The advancement of the art of photography, and the elevation of the professional character of its professors, the establishment of a higher and more perfect system of conducting the business, the promotion of friendly intercourse and feeling, and a unity of purpose in pursuing the direction that points to the greater success of photography as an art, and dear to us, in common with all well-disposed photographers; therefore, we, the members of a convention now assembled in Philadelphia, (December, 1868,) composed of photographers from different societies in the United States, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves into a permanent association, to meet annually at such times and places as may hereafter be determined, for more effectually accomplishing the objects for which we are now assembled, and do now accept the following:—

This association shall be called the National Photographic Association of the United States. Its aim shall be to unite the educated and reputable photographers of the country in the following objects:—

First. To improve the science and the art of photography by diffusing scientific knowledge amongst its members, fostering photographic literature, stimulating discovery and invention, and encouraging home production and manufacture of the many articles required for photographic use.

Second. To discourage and oppose any unjust imposition which tends to hamper the progress of the art.

Third. To establish the relations between members of the profession and the people at large upon just and business principles, which shall promote their mutual welfare and be of mutual advantage.

Fourth. To establish a bureau of information for the mutual benefit of those desiring employment and those desiring employes, employers engaging assistants to give preference to members of this association in good standing, provided the applicant be a person of proper habits, character, and equally skilled with an applicant not a member.

Fifth. To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment so far as practicable the evils arising from deficient training.

This report was accepted and approved. A constitution and by laws were then considered. As adopted, the initiation fee has been fixed at two dollars for employers and one dollar for employes.

The by-laws were under consideration when we closed our report.

THE CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—An effort is now being made by the benevolent men of Camden to secure greater comfort and accommodations for the friendless little ones of that city. The Home is now under the management of well-known ladies and gentlemen, who, in the spirit of the Great Master, are laboring for the poor and needy. Hitherto the Home has been considered as purely local, and confined to the immediate neighborhood of Camden, and the purpose now is to correct this impression by showing that, to the extent of its ability, it purposes to reach the destitute children of the six lower counties of the State, hoping thereby to enlist the sympathies of all the people in the district. The effort is headed by well-known gentlemen, whose names promise it success.

FORGERY.—George Love, a lad about 16 years old, went into the Commonwealth Bank this morning and presented a check for $155 65, purporting to have been signed by Lee & Walker. The Cashier doubted the signature, and, on calling on the firm, discovered it to be a forgery. Love was then taken into custody and given a hearing before Recorder Givin, who held him for a further hearing.

A POCKET PICKED. — Last night, on the arrival of the Washington train at Broad and Prime streets, there was a rush for the Union Passenger Railway cars. On the platform there was a regular push, and after this had ceased J. Trayer, of this city, discovered that his pocket had been relieved of his portemonnaie, containing $360. The pickpockets of course escaped.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of Liberia, arrived in this city yesterday, and will remain a few days. He will be present, by invitation, at the Noonday Prayer Meetings, at No. 1012 Chesnut street, on Thursday, and is expected to make some remarks about the religious condition of West Africa.

WITHDRAWN.—The Park police have been withdrawn from duty for the season. This place will now be under the supervision of the Schuylkill Harbor force, under the command of Lieutenant Logan.

TEMPERANCE.—The first colored lodge of Good Templars in this city was organized last evening, at the Episcopal church on Eighth street, above Shippen.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alexander Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the United States District Court yesterday, George W. Alexander was put on his trial, on the charge of removing whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse; also, with aiding and abetting in the removal, and with aiding in the concealment of whisky, with intent to evade the revenue law.

It will be remembered that at the time of the commission of the alleged offense the defendant was the Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First Collection District at Reading, in this State, and consequently the case has attracted much attention.

Mr. Valentine, Assistant United States District Attorney, stated yesterday, in opening the case, that in the Eighth Collection District were two distilleries—one belonging to David C. Keller, at Exeter Station, six miles from Reading, and the other to Tobias Barto, near Reading—that in consequence of an arrangement between the Assessor and Keller and Barto the distilleries were run up to their full capacity, but that a return of about one bushel of grain of every ten used was made to the Government officers, the distillers, of course, paying handsomely in the way of black-mail for this privilege of defrauding the revenue.

The first witness called was David C. Keller, who testified that in the early part of 1868 he called on Assessor Alexander, when an arrangement was effected by which both his distillery and Barto's were to be run to their full capacity, but only a small return made to the Government; the two Assistant Assessors, Frank Morritt and Diller Groff, were made parties to the scheme; the arrangement worked for a while, but subsequently certain revenue detectives visited the district and discovered the plot.

In the afternoon, Tobias Barto, the Sheriff of Berks county, referred to by the witness Keller, was on the stand, and underwent a long examination. He detailed the conversations at several interviews he had with Alexander and Keller, and his testimony was to the same effect as that given by Keller in respect to the interviews when all three were present.

This morning Joseph G. Holmes was the first witness on the stand. He testified—I live at Reading; in September, 1866, was appointed inspector at Keller's distillery; in March, 1868, was storekeeper at the same place; was there as storekeeper until the 22d of July, 1868; there was a rectifying establishment about 200 yards from the distillery; a hole was dug under the floor in the rectifying house about the 15th of April; a tub was put in the excavation, and liquor put in the tub; Colonel Alexander was about while the hole was being dug; afterwards saw Alexander at the distillery; Keller and myself were there; were afterwards at the rectifying place; the lid of the tub was opened; it was opened in Alexander's presence by Keller; they took a rod and measured [illegible] was about two-thirds full at that time; Alexander said it was a good arrangement; the place held about 45 barrels; after that a day or two had a conversation about money; Keller came out of the distillery and said that he had paid Alexander money; went to see Alexander; saw him at his home; told him that I understood "he was a thief;" he acknowledged having received money from Keller, but did not state the amount; left without getting any money from him; saw him three or four times at the distillery; three times after the hole was dug; the liquor which was in the tub was brought from the distillery; Keller and the men employed about the distillery brought it over; it was afterwards pumped out into barrels, and taken to a cellar near by; it was removed about the time that Detective Brooks was there; 52 barrels were taken to the cellar.

Levi K. Meixell testified—Live in Exeter township, Berks county; was assistant assessor appointed in August, 1867; held the office in March last; in March, April, and May, 1868, Colonel Keller made returns to me; he did not swear to them; about the 15th of April I went to Reading to the revenue office; saw Colonel Alexander privately; he asked me if I swore Keller to the returns which had been reported; told him "no;" he then said that I should not, that it was not necessary; that was all that passed at that time; he gave me instructions in September, 1867, when I was sworn in, to go to the distillery every other day, and report upon the number of bushels of mash, etc.; fifteen bushels of mash were then put in every other day; Keller said so; they only ran for a short time; then stopped to repair; about November they began running again; I visited the place as before; the same amount of mash was set; about the latter part of February or March he told me to visit the distillery every day; I was to get half pay; was to stay there three hours, from 8 to 11 A.M.; I carried out his instructions until the distillery stopped; the distillery ran every day; it ran pretty regularly until some time in May; they only reported ten bushels of grain a day at the time I had these instructions.

Cross-examined—Keller said that the previous assessor had never sworn him to his returns.

Samuel Barto testified—Live in Reading with my father, Sheriff Barto; recollect last spring that the defendant was at our house in company with Keller; it was at night; had gone to bed; father got up and opened the door; I also went down; Colonel Keller, Alexander, and my father were in the sitting-room when I got down; I stood in the entry; the door was standing ajar; heard what was being said; heard this, "Barto, you've made no money and I've made no money, I want you to make up what you've lost;" Colonel Alexander said this; as my object in coming down was only to see who was there; I then went up stairs.

Revenue Detective James J. Brooks testified—In March last was special agent of Treasury Department; I made the affidavit upon which the defendant was arrested—upon the 24th day of June was deputized myself to serve the warrant; the warrant was issued for the arrest of George W. Alexander, Della B. Groff, and Frank Morritt; went to Reading to serve the warrant; Alexander was on the same train; had a conversation with him; told him I was going to arrest some important individuals; he didn't ask me who they were, and I didn't tell him; that night I went to Keller's house; saw him.

Here an exception was made by the defendant's counsel that the character of the evidence being given was not relevant—and, after consultation, the prosecution withdrew it.

Had an interview with Alexander some time after meeting him in the cars; called him out of the house and informed him of the warrant; it was about the 30th of June; told him I must arrest him and take him to Philadelphia; he plead so hard that I did not at once do it; I really pitied him until I learned that it was not the first time that he had thus taken on; didn't serve the warrant; told him to come down to Philadelphia, waive an examination, and give bail for his trial at court; failed in arresting Morritt and Groff; defendant didn't come down; went up again in July and told him that he must come down; he did come then, and saw the District Attorney; he then went back; next saw him when the final hearing took place.

Here the prosecution closed, and the Court took a recess.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The case of Gerald Eaton, on trial for the murder of Timothy Heenan, on the morning of June 12th last, was resumed this morning. In the course of the examination of Alderman Dougherty it was attempted to prove by him the dying declaration of the deceased; but the defense made continual objections, and finally the Court decided that the evidence of Heenan's consciousness of his approaching death was not sufficient for the admissibility of what the deceased may have said regarding the shooting. Dr. Marcoe, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, who attended Heenan, was also examined on the same point, but was unable to lay proper ground for the admission of the dying declaration.

John Welsh sworn—Was examined this morning and corroborated the statements of Alderman Dougherty in every particular, except that of the shooting, he at that time having gone to procure a policeman. He added that on this night Heenan had been drinking slightly, but was not drunk.

Joseph Tatham sworn—Detailed the circumstances of this night, as did Alderman Dougherty, he having seen them all. He said that when the fourth shot was fired, Heenan, who was following Eaton, Trainor, and Ewing, stopped for an instant, and then continued after them; the prisoner, and those who were with him, after firing more shots, ran away, and Alderman Dougherty crossed over to Heenan, and said to him, "Tim, I think you are shot;" and the latter replied, "Squire, I believe I am; we will see when I get to the tavern;" they went to the tavern, and found him wounded; Ewing was drunk, and had no weapons; when the witness first saw Eaton at Fifth and Spruce streets that evening, he had a weapon of some sort, a knife, a pistol or blackjack, he could not tell which. On trial.

Bower's Case.

In the case of Young Bower, against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill of manslaughter, bail was entered in the sum of $2500 for his appearance.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Adolph Becker vs. Charles Tully & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $203 10.

Joshua R. Evans vs. Alexander K. De Haven. An action for the difference alleged to have been agreed upon in an exchange of horses. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Price and others vs. Logan and Davis. An action to recover the price of oil sold. Verdict for plaintiff, $1001.

Jacob M. Ellis vs. John P. Rodenbush. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain chattels. Verdict for plaintiff.

Benjamin W. Frazier vs. Susan J. McFarland, Administratrix. A *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, $211 66.

Henry Phillippi vs. The Patent Wood-hanging Company. An action to recover for work done and material furnished. Before reported. Jury out.

Charles Born vs. Thomas Cochran. An action on a book account. In this case Henry C. Terry, Esq., representing the plaintiff, stated to the Court that the pleas were found, and that counsel for the defendant had told him he would make no defense; and therefore he just submitted the books to the jury, who rendered a verdict in his favor for $141 21.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.....104½
$1000 Leh V R n b.....9
$1000 do. RR l.....85
78 sh C & Am.....1 48
100 sh Big Mount.b60.....6½
100 do.....b60.....6⅝
100 do.....b60.....6⅞
500 do.....b60.....6⅞
4 sh Penna R.....54¾
100 do.....c.....54¾
200 sh Reading.....ls.....49
200 do.....s5wn&l..49
200 do.....ls.....49
100 do.....c.....49
100 do.....b5.....49
100 do.....48 91
100 do.....b30.....49
100 do.....b10.....49
500 do.....ls.b10.....49

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Leh 6s, gold l.....93⅝
$5000 Leh V R n b 6s, cp.....94
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83.....88½
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.....70½
$500 do.....70½
$2000 Susq Cnl 6s.....58
1 sh Pa State Ins.....207½
18 sh Penna R.....54¾
100 sh Read R.....b3w.....49¾
200 do.....49
100 do.....b10.....49
100 do.....49
100 do.....49
200 sh Fult Cl.....b60.....6¾

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Issue of Bonds to the Pacific Railroad—No More Revenue Frauds to be Compromised—The Progress of the Indian War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The Statement

that the subject of the Pacific Railroad was considered in the Cabinet meeting yesterday is incorrect. Nor is it true that all the members of the Cabinet sustained Secretary Browning in withholding a portion of the bonds for the incompleted part of the road. The representatives of the road are now here, and will lay the whole matter before Congress as soon as the session opens.

General E. W. Hincks,

of Massachusetts, having been urged by certain political organizations here to become a candidate for the office of Congressional Printer, has written a letter to the effect that he will permit his name to be used in connection with the office. It is understood that this movement has been originated by Certain sorehends in the Government office, who for some cause or other desire the removal of Mr. Defrees. The latter has proved so valuable a public officer, and has given so general satisfaction, that there is little danger of his removal in favor of any other candidate.

Transfer of Indian Bureau.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is in receipt of letters on both sides of the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Some of these letters earnestly advocate the transfer, and others are equally urgent and give good reasons why it should remain under its present control. Of course the latter class of letters come mainly from parties who are or hope to be interested in Indian contracts and agencies. It is understood that

Attorney-General Evarts

considers the practice of compromising internal revenue frauds as entirely illegal, and that in consequence Mr. Rollins is to be notified that he must in future submit all such cases to Secretary McCulloch or the Attorney-General.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Indian War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Information has been received from Kansas that General Sheridan's forces are moving from New Mexico, Fort Hayes, and four other points, in separate columns, to the southern country, where the climate is mild, and to which the Indians are resorting for a winter sojourn. General Sheridan is establishing a base of supplies on the Canadian river. The indications are that his plan of operations will be successful, and the Indians summarily punished. Indian Agent Wynkoop is apprehensive that innocent Indians will suffer in the campaigns, as no discrimination can be made by the Commanding General.

The Vote of Iowa.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The full vote of Iowa is 194,527. Grant's majority, 46,270.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling uplands, 28c. Flour active and firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $2 40@2 60; fair to good, $2@2 25. Corn dull; new white, 90c@$1; yellow, $1 @1 02. Oats firm; Western 75@75. Rye dull and nominal at $1 40@1 45. Pork dull at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18c; clear do., 18½c; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 18c. Lard dull at 17c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Stocks steady and dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Co., 49; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110⅝; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 129½; Illinois Central, 142½; Cumberland preferred, 137; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 83½; Hudson River, 125⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 110⅝; do, 1864, 107⅛; do, 1865, 107⅝; do, new, 110¼; 10-40s, 103⅛. Gold, 135. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼. The United States Treasurer, to-day, sold $300,000 in Gold at 134¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet at 29¾c. Flour steady for low grades, and declining for good and middling. Sales of 9000 barrels State, at $5 50@7 30, Ohio at $6 60@9 Western at $5 50@7 47, choice white $8@9 75. Southern $7 20@18, California $6 75@17. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales of 29 000 bushels at $1 41@1 47. Oats dull; sales of 38,000 bushels at 73½@74c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at 28c. Lard dull at 18¾@19¾c. Whisky heavy at 103½ free.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money is active at 6@7 per cent. on call, with more doing at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is uncharged at 6@7 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109⅝; London, sight 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¾; Paris short, 5 15@5 14¾; Antwerp 5 2 @5 17½; Swiss, 5 20@5 17½; Hamburg, 36; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78⅝@78¾; Berlin, 71⅛@72⅝."

—The following resolutions have been adopted by the New York stock Exchange. They have also received the concurrence of the Open Boards.—

Whereas, Companies whose stocks are actively dealt in at this Board have made secret issues of stock without giving to the public information of the amount or purpose of such issues, thereby endangering the interests of those who purchase or loan upon such stocks; and

Whereas, This Board recognizes its duty to put every check and guard around its business which can conduce to the safety of the public, and their members as agents; therefore

Resolved, That on and after January 31, 1869, this Board will not call or deal in any active speculative stock of any company, a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank trust company, or other satisfactory agency, and which shall not give public notice at the time of establishing such registry of the number of shares so intrusted to be registered, and shall not give at least 30 days' notice through the newspapers and in writing to the President of the Board, of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through an issue of convertible bonds, and shall not at the same time, give notice of the object for which such issue of stock or bonds is about to be made.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the companies whose stocks are now actively dealt in, and whose shares are not already registered, respectfully requesting them to accede to the terms of the foregoing resolution.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

PARLOR CROQUET,
A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.
A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwsSm No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS

Meeting of the Electoral College—The Vote of the State Cast—The Messenger to Washington.

Affairs in New York—Another Phase of the Erie Muddle.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Electoral College this Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 2.—The College met in the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock M. The Electors President, J. S. Rutan, of Beaver county, was selected as messenger to carry the sealed report of the College to Washington.

GRANT.

The President Elect in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—General Grant, accompanied by General Comstock, of his staff, arrived in this city this morning about 5 o'clock, and forthwith proceeded to the St. James Hotel, where he will stop during his stay here.

General Grant has positively declined to become the object of any public demonstration, preferring to receive his friends in a private and quiet way at his rooms, but it will be impossible for him to escape the inevitable serenade.

In the course of the afternoon the General will be waited upon by a special committee of the City Council, who will, in behalf of his Honor the Mayor, extend to the General the courtesies and hospitalities of the city. Until then nothing will be definitely known what his desires are. At latest advices the General had not changed his intention not to be feasted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

More Erie Developments—Scattering Bogus Naturalization Papers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—1:30 P. M.—It is reported to-day that the Erie ring scattered twelve thousand bogus naturalization papers along the lines of that road.

It is beginning to snow.

The stock market is very dull. Government gold sold at 134¾.

Judge Pierrepont has applied to Judge Sutherland for an order removing Judge Cardoza's stay of proceedings, but the request is not yet granted.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—2:50 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet. Railway shares firm. Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—2:30 P. M.—Provisions firm. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Spirits of Petroleum, 8d. Turpentine quiet.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamship City of London arrived to-day.

The Colorado Question.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—A Denver despatch of yesterday says both parties held separate conventions yesterday to consider the subject of the admission of Colorado into the Union. The conventions were fully attended. The Republican Convention passed a resolution, with but one dissenting voice, requesting Congress to admit Colorado at once on such terms as they may deem necessary. The Democratic Convention is not yet harmonious. The Chairman of the State Central Committee and other prominent members advocated admission on any terms, but many opposed it except that negro suffrage was not made part of the Constitution. The Convention passed resolutions asking Congressional aid in the construction of railroads centring in Colorado.

Destruction of a Gallery of Paintings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—One lamentable feature connected with the burning of the beautiful residence of John A. Huck, formerly Judge Ebenezer Peck's, at the junction of North Clark street and Fullerton avenue, is the destruction of one of the finest private collection of paintings in the West, and also a very valuable library.

DIED.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see Third Page.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, WILLIAM H. ADAMS, of Chicago, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house